CENSUS OF INDIA, 1931.

VOLUME XXVI

AJMER-MERWARA

REPORT AND TABLES

BY

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of the Indian Army.

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ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

Report.

Page 12. In the last marginal statement, under Ajmer City—1921—Males, *for* '537' *read* '337'.

Page 17. In column 14 of Subsidiary Table 2, *for* '514,761' *read* '514,751'.

Page 25. In columns 1 and 10 of Subsidiary Table 9, *for* 'Under year' *and* '24·092' respectively *read* 'Under 1 year' *and* '240·92'.

In the heading of column 13 of Subsidiary Table 10, *for* 'populatoin' *read* 'population'.

Page 26. In the first marginal Table in para 3, under 1931, *against* 'Sind', 'Central Provinces' and 'Madras', *for* '783', '999' *and* '1,021' respectively *read* '782', '1,000' *and* '1,022'.

Page 30. In columns 2 and 4 of Subsidiary Table 4, against the years 1930 and 1922, *for* '9,134' *and* '14,988' respectively *read* '9,135' *and* '14,998'.

Page 31. In column 17 of Subsidiary Table 5, against ages 1—5 *for* '1,884' *read* '1,384'.

Page 34. In 6th. line from the top, *for* 'namley' *read* 'namely'.

Page 37. In column 14 of Subsidiary Table 1, 4th. and 5th. lines from the top, *for* '91' *and* '34' respectively *read* '19' *and* '43'.

Page 41. In column 10 of Subsidiary Table 4, against Muslim, *for* '900' *read* '903'.

Page 44. In column 30 of Subsidiary Table 2, against age 15-20, *for* '604' *read* '601'.

Page 49. In the 5th. line from the bottom, *for* 'increases' *read* 'increase'.

Page 52. In the first column of the Table in para 11, *for* 'Road' *read* 'Roads'.

Page 79. In the marginal statement in para 8, *under* Females against Merats, *for* '12,206' *read* '12,026'.

Tables.

Page 2. In column 19 of Table II against Ajmer Tehsil, Kekri Sub-division, *for* '163,522' *read* '165,322'.

Page 8. In column 13 of Table VII against All Religions, Age-period 50-55 *for* '2,660' *read* '5,660'.

Report and Tables.

For the words 'Ajmer Tehsil' wherever they occur *read* Ajmer Sub-division.'

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INTRODUCTION.

1. This Report deals with the Census which was taken on the night of the 26th. February, 1931. It was the ninth of a series which dates back to 1865. The first one held, in that year, was a rough sort of a count for which details are not available. The next Census taken in 1872 was considered quite unreliable and a fresh one was held in 1876, the figures for which are quoted in the Report for 1881. Decennial Censuses have since been regular. The figures in the margin show that the present population is the highest ever recorded—though not much in excess of that enumerated in 1891 when the population all over this part of India was very high owing to a series of prosperous years and a marked absence of epidemics.

1865	426,268
1872	316,590.
1876	396,381
1881	460,722
1891	542,358
1901	476,912
1911	501,395
1921	495,271
1931	560,292

2. There were no changes in area since 1921 and the method of enumeration was practically the same. For a proper understanding of what is involved by a Census, it is necessary to describe briefly the various stages that finally lead up to a publication of the figures. The first step is the preparation of a General Village Register for each Tehsil, in which is shown the names of villages and dependent hamlets and the number of houses in each. The District authorities were addressed in this matter on 26th. February, 1930 but little progress was made till I was appointed on 1st. April, 1930 and the District Census Officer nominated on 19th. April, 1930. The smallest Census Unit is a Block consisting of from 30 to 50 Houses in charge of an Enumerator. The next link in the chain is a Circle which is a compact group of 10 to 15 Blocks under a Supervisor and finally a Charge corresponding to the Tehsil comprising all the Circles is under the care of a Charge Superintendent who was usually the Tehsildar himself. These principles applied *mutatis mutandis* to Ajmer City and the other Towns in the Province. There were thus in the whole Province 16 Charges, 473 Circles and 3,692 Blocks. There was an average of 33 Houses to each Block, 8 Blocks to each Circle and 30 Circles to each Charge. Circles were purposely kept small on account of the difficulty of finding sufficiently educated men as Enumerators—thereby throwing much of the work on the Supervisors. Maps were prepared for each charge clearly demarcating the Circles, within each of which was shown the number of Blocks. The next step is to number each house and to prepare house lists. With a preliminary issue of Schedules for training purposes, the instruction of the staff is undertaken, followed by a final distribution of all necessary forms.

3. The actual Census was taken in the traditional manner. There was a preliminary enumeration which started early in January. During this period particulars of the bulk of the resident population are entered on the Schedules and are subjected to the scrutiny of Supervisors and Charge Superintendents. The final count was taken between sunset and midnight on the 26th. February, the record of the preliminary enumeration being checked and new entries made as required.

4. Special arrangements were made for the enumeration of passengers at Railway Stations and in trains. The latter were stopped at convenient wayside stations early on the morning of 27th. February. As regards Ajmer City, the Railway area which included the residential portion, workshops and Railway station was formed into a separate charge under a selected Railway Officer. In other parts of the Province, each Railway Station constituted a Circle in the adjacent civil charge. By these means, the Railway Census Staff have the same advantages for training as their civilian confrères.

5. Luckily for the Census staff, there were no fairs or similar large gatherings as in 1921 when the annual Urs Khwaja Sahib's Fair coincided with the date of the Census and considerably added to the difficulties of the staff.

6. As soon as possible after the count had been taken Enumerators were required to enter their totals and repair with them to their Supervisors, who in their turn communicated the figures to their Charge Superintendents. The totals

for the Province so obtained were telegraphed to the Census Commissioner for India at 11-10 A. M. on the 28th. February. These totals known as provisional totals only differed from the finally checked totals, as obtained in the Abstraction office, by 284, a variation of ·05 per cent.

7. The public are now thoroughly acquainted with the features of a Census and in every way co-operated with the staff. A hostile demonstration on the part of the Congress party was expected in Ajmer City on Census night, but beyond a procession of noisy youths, nothing untoward occurred.

8. The post enumeration stages of a Census fall into three heads— (1) copying details from the schedules on to a Slip for each individual. These slips were of different colours for the various Religions and had easily recognised symbols to denote sex and civil condition; (2) Tabulation, or successive sortings of these slips in order to obtain materials for the various Imperial Tables; (3) Compilation or the posting and addition of the results of the several sortings. An innovation as regards slip-copying was tried at this Census with a considerable measure of success, as regards efficiency and saving of time. It was that the Patwaris in rural *Khalsa* areas copied the slips from their own enumeration books before they were sent to the Tabulation office. The principal advantage was that they could do the bulk of the work during the preliminary enumeration and their writing was neater than that of copyists specially engaged on payment per 100 slips copied. The number of slips so copied was 225,333. The Tabulation Office at Ajmer opened on 1st. March, and finally closed on 31st. August, 1931. The staff consisted of 1 Deputy Superintendent, 1 Record-keeper, 1 Accounts Clerk and 3 Supervisors. For slip-copying a temporary staff which varied from 68 to 79 in numbers was engaged. For sorting and compilation a small staff of 24 men was necessary. This office also compiled the results for the small Abu District of the Rajputana Agency.

9. It is difficult to assess the cost of the Census in this Province alone. I was also Superintendent of the operations in the Rajputana Agency and my immediate office staff dealt with all matters concerning the Agency and this Province without any attempt being made to separate the work. The joint Administrative Volume will, however, show the total cost and from this can be calculated the expenditure per head of the 11,786,004 persons enumerated in the Agency and this Province combined.

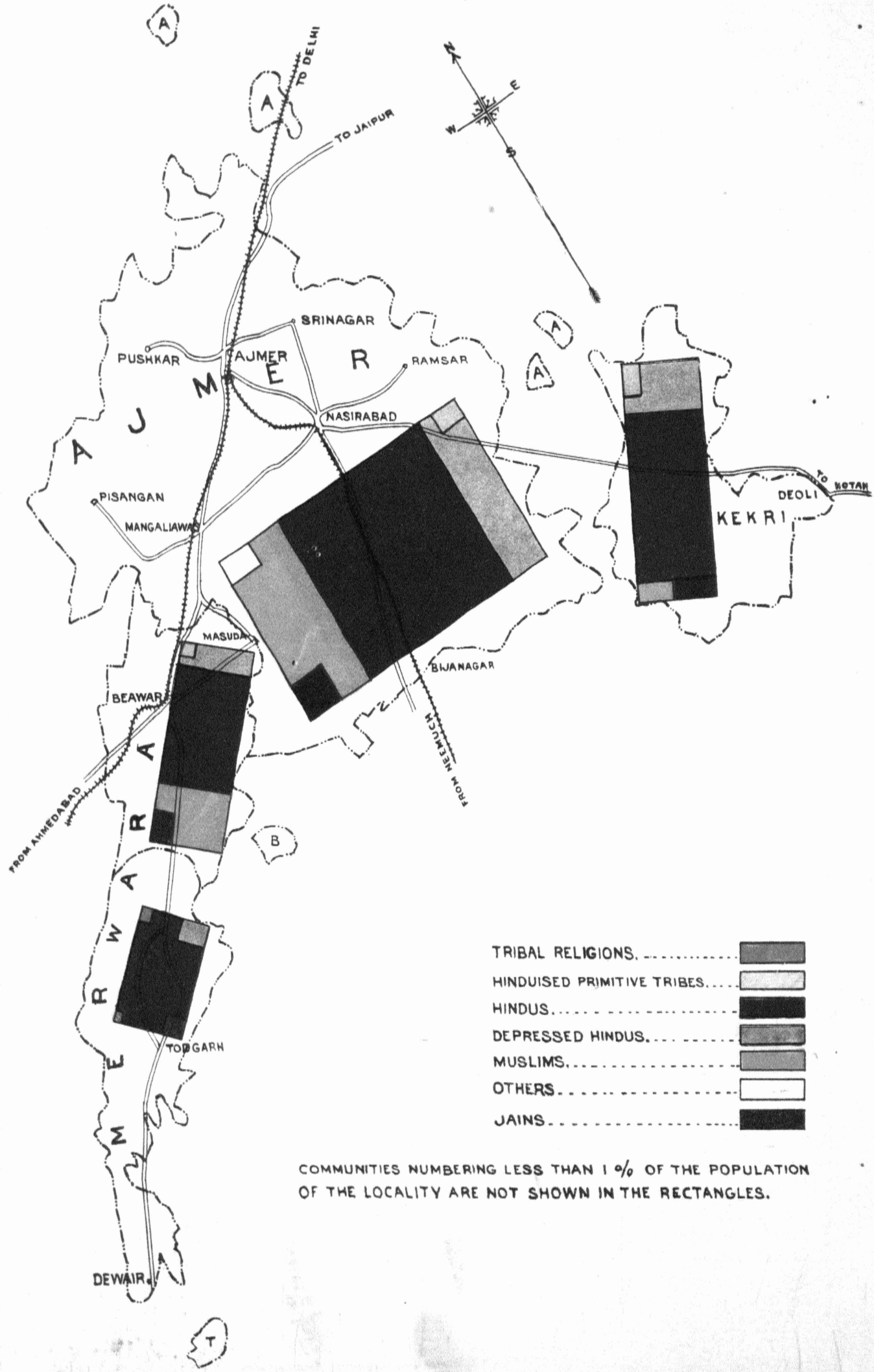
10. It is a matter for gratification that the Government of India sanctioned the preparation of a separate Report for this Province—thereby reviving a practice that had existed up to 1911. In 1911 and 1921 combined Reports for Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara were prepared with the result that the District authorities and others interested in this Province had to wade through a host of figures and matter concerning the Indian States of the Agency, to extract information concerning Ajmer-Merwara.

11. Acknowledgments are due to all the District officials. To such the enumeration preparations are a troublesome addition to an already full day's work. Especially are thanks due to Captain I. W. Galbraith, M. C., Acting Commissioner, and Sardar Kartar Singh, District Census Officer. Mr. S. F. Madden, C. I. E., O. B. E., Chairman of the Ajmer Municipal Committee and Rai Bahadur Pandit Triloki Nath, City Magistrate, ably dealt with the difficulties associated with the Census of a large city, while arrangements for the Railway charge were in the capable hands of Mr. W. E. Napper. The Tabulation Office was efficiently superintended by Pandit Chiranji Lal whose previous experience was most useful. Among my own staff, Babu Debi Dayal, Deputy Superintendent and Lala Lachman Das Gupta, Head Clerk did not spare themselves in the able discharge of their duties. The maps and diagrams which illustrate this Report were suitably prepared in the office of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department. Finally, acknowledgments are due to the Commissioner, Mr. E. C. Gibson, who after his return from leave spared no pains to ensure the adequacy of the arrangements made. I owe him also a personal debt of thanks for his advice in the preparation of the various Chapters of this Report.

AJMER - MERWARA SOCIAL MAP

SCALE 1 SQ. INCH = 100,000 PERSONS.

SCALE 10 MILES = 1 INCH



REPORT

ON THE

CENSUS

OF

AJMER-MERWARA, 1931.

CHAPTER I.

Distribution and Movement of the Population.

1. Ajmer-Merwara is a Province of British India surrounded on all sides by States comprising the Rajputana Agency. No changes in area have occurred since the last Census. **The Area dealt with.**

2. The Imperial Tables that deal with the population as a whole are :— **Population.**

1. Area, Houses and Population.
2. Variation in population since 1881.

Provincial Table I shows details by Administrative units.

At the end of this Chapter will be found 6 Subsidiary Tables dealing with Density, Natural Population, Vital Statistics and Houses. The figures shown in the various Tables refer to the *de facto* population as found on the night of the 26th. February 1931, though travellers by train were enumerated at convenient stopping places early on the following morning. During this period there were no large fairs or other assemblages of people, so that the figures may be taken as representing the normal population. There were no untoward occurrences that could tend to affect the accuracy of the Census.

3. The Province with its total area of 2,711 square miles is divided into the Sub-divisions of Ajmer and Kekri and the Tehsils of Beawar and Todgarh, the two latter forming the Merwara Sub-division. The total population is 560,292 and the average density is 207 persons per square mile. The population is about equal to that of the county of Norfolk while the density approximates to that of the North Riding of Yorkshire in 1921, and of the whole of England and Wales in 1821. If we exclude the population of Ajmer City, the density is 164 persons per square mile and, excluding Mewar for which figures by districts are not available, the density in contiguous portions of Indian States is :— **Area, Population and Density.**

Marwar (Merta)	....	....	79
Kishangarh	....	....	100
Jaipur (Malpura)	....	....	88

4. Imperial Table II shows that the population of 560,292 now returned is the highest that has been recorded in the Province, though it only exceeds that of the 1891 Census by 17,934 persons. The population of 1901 was much reduced as the result of the two years of severe famine in 1899 and 1900 but by 1911 it had increased by 5·1 per cent. The next ten years brought a decrease of 1·2 per cent. but the Province had not recovered from the ravages of the Influenza epidemic in 1918 which is said to have claimed 29,835 victims. The present Census shows an increase of 13·1 per cent. during the past decade and of 21·6 per cent. since 1881. **Comparisons with Previous Censuses.**

When it is remembered that some 15,000 pilgrims from all parts of India, attending the Urs Khwaja Sahib fair, were in Ajmer City at the time of the Census in 1921, the actual increase in the normal population in the last ten years can be considered to be 16·6 instead of 13·1 per cent. Correspondingly, the decrease during 1911-1921 was 4·4 per cent.

The Conditions of the decade.

5. The main feature of the period 1921-30 was the absence of any severe epidemic or marked failure of the rains. There are four rainfall recording stations in the Province— Ajmer, Kekri, Beawar and Todgarh— and, considering the amounts recorded as a whole, the average falls for each of the ten years were as shown in the margin together with the highest recorded amounts.

1921	17·67
1922	14·51
1923	15·48
1924	28·53
1925	13·44
1926	29·35
1927	28·71
1928	23·72
1929	24·38
1930	18·01

The highest locally recorded amounts were:—

Ajmer	34·82	in 1924.
Kekri	37·73	in 1924.
Beawar	25·77	in 1927.
Todgarh	41·29	in 1926.

It will be seen therefore that although the rainfall in the first three years of the decade was below the average, the worst year, 1925, fell between two good ones, and that, with the exception of 1930 when the average was slightly below normal, the rainfall of the latter half of the decade was decidedly good.

Vital Statistics.

6. The accuracy of registered births and deaths is tested when we consider them in their relation to the actual increase in the population.

The following figures have been received from the Medical Department:—

Number of births—1921-1930	....	160,312
Number of deaths—1921-1930	....	131,964
Excess of births over deaths	....	28,348

The Tables for Birthplace of 1921 and 1931 show:—

Number of immigrants—1921	....	109,890
—do.— 1931	....	106,444
Decrease in immigrants in 1931	....	3,446

The net increase to the population due to the increase of births over deaths and to immigration, is therefore 28,348 minus 3,446=24,902. It is known however that the actual increase in the population is 65,021 thus leaving 40,119 unaccounted for.

Another way of showing the increase in the home born population is as follows:—

Numbers born in and enumerated in the Province.

1931	....	....	453,848
1921	....	....	385,381
Excess in 1931	....	....	68,467
Excess of births over deaths		....	28,348
Balance	....	....	40,119

This cannot be accounted for unless the bulk of the 42,438 emigrants of 1921 had come back to the Province in time for this Census. That this has not occurred is shown by the figures for emigration which are discussed in Chapter III.

The number of births recorded between 1911 and 1920 was 193,490 and yet, during that decade, the population was smaller and the period was marked by visitations of Plague and Influenza which lowered the vitality of the people.

Another point of interest is that the number of births recorded in 1930 was 16,658 and the number of deaths among infants under 1 year of age was 3,600. There should therefore have been 13,058 surviving at the time of the Census which however reveals 18,658—a discrepancy of 5,600 unrecorded births. If this discrepancy is taken as uniform and spread

over ten years and from it deducted the probable number of deaths of young children who survived infancy, the unaccounted increase in the population is explained. We are therefore forced to the conclusion that although the number of deaths during the decade was probably assessed with some accuracy at the figure of 131,964 and doubtless included many immigrants, the number of births has been under recorded by some 40,000. The true number of births may therefore be assumed to be about 200,000. For a mean population during the decade of 527,781, the mean birth-rate would then be 38 per mille which is not excessive during a period of prosperity and freedom from epidemics.

Year.	Population.	Number of recorded deaths.	Rate per mille.
1920	495,271	(At the time of the Census on 18th. March 1921).	
1921	501,773	14,073	28·0
1922	508,275	10,989	21·4
1923	514,777	12,691	24·6
1924	521,279	12,364	23·7
1925	527,781	11,659	22·1
1926	534,283	15,692	29·4
1927	540,785	12,967	24·0
1928	547,287	12,826	23·4
1929	553,789	14,870	26·9
1930	560,292	13,833	24·7

If the growth of the population can be assumed to have been uniform throughout the decade, the marginal statement shows the death-rate per mille for each year during the intercensal period or for the mean population an average death-rate of 25 per mille.

The total number of deaths from the principal recorded diseases was:—

Cholera .... 213 (68 in 1928).
Small-pox .... 4,602 (1,151 in 1925).
Plague .... 20 (None in 1921, 1925, 1927, 1929 and 1930).
Fevers .... 99,587 (12,630 in 1926 and 11,759 in 1929).

Variations in the Tehsils, etc.

7. The following figures show the extent to which the various units which comprise the Province have contributed to the general increase in the population during the past decade:—

Unit.	Population in 1921	Population in 1931.	Variation per cent.
Ajmer City ...	113,512	119,524	+ 5·3
Ajmer Sub-Division ...	166,594	191,107	+ 14·7
Kekri Sub-Division ...	98,854	113,287	+ 14·6
Beawar Tehsil	72,524	87,643	+ 20·8
Todgarh Tehsil ...	43,787	48,731	+ 11·3
Total.	495,271	560,292	+ 13·1

There have been no changes in area. The proportionately small increase in Ajmer City is entirely due to the fact that the 1921 population was inflated by some 15,000 pilgrims attending the Urs Khwaja Sahib Fair which coincided with the Census. About one-third of the population of the Beawar Tehsil resides in Beawar Town in which the increase is 26·7 per cent. and accounts for the disproportionate increase in the Tehsil as a whole.

Density in Tehsils, etc.

8. Subsidiary Table 2 at the end of this Chapter shows that more than half the population is found in the Ajmer Sub-division (including the City), which in area is slightly less than half of the Province. Beawar is the most thickly populated Tehsil with a density of 273 persons per square mile. In it is found 15·7 per cent. of the total population residing in 11·8 per cent. of the total area. The lowest density figure of 138 persons per square mile is found in the Kekri Sub-division which maintains 20·2 per cent. of the population on 30·3 per cent. of the total area.

Houses and Families.

9. The following definition of a house was issued in the house numbering stage of the pre-enumeration arrangements:—

"A house for Census purposes in a City or Town is based on the structural, not the social or commensal unit. In Municipalities a house may be defined as any building separately assessed to Municipal taxation. But if this definition be found impracticable, the following may be adopted:—

A house is the dwelling place of one or more families with their resident dependants and servants having a separate entrance from the common way, compound, enclosure, etc. In Rural areas a house is the building or

buildings or part of a building or hut occupied as a dwelling place by one commensal family. A commensal family means a group of persons including their resident dependants and servants, if any, who live together and use the same *Chulha*."

The reason for making a distinction between a house in Urban and Rural areas was to obtain statistics of over-crowding in towns where such existed. For instance, if 20 families of four persons each occupied 5 houses as defined above, the average would be 16 persons per house and where the area and nature of the buildings is known, the state of affairs as regards over-crowding is apparent.

Unit.	1931. Average number of persons per house.		1921. Average number of persons per house.	
	Urban	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
Ajmer City ...	5·08	...	4·42	...
Ajmer Sub-Division ...	5·24	4·47	4·60	4·12
Kekri Sub-Division ...	4·16	4·59	3·60	4·32
Beawar Tehsil ...	13·76	4·46	3·57	4·22
Todgarh Tehsil ...	...	4·47	...	4·28
TOTAL ...	4·77	4·50	4·25	4·21

The distinction so drawn which was not made in 1921 was not, however, for various reasons, justified as the marginal statement shows.

In Urban areas, where several families lived in the same building, the portion occupied by each family was entered in the House-list as a sub-house, and should not have been counted separately when the total number of occupied houses was computed. This in many cases was probably overlooked and would account for the small difference in the average numbers per house in Urban and Rural areas.

Another source of error in Urban areas is that in some towns it is usual for shop-keepers to leave their shops unoccupied at night and to sleep in their own houses. In such cases unoccupied shops should not have been counted among occupied houses but they probably were in many instances.

Taking the Province as a whole, the average number of persons per house is 4·58 as compared with 4·22 in 1921.

Category.	Proportion per 1,000 of population.	Proportion per inhabitants of 1,000 houses.
Married males—20-25	104	478
Married females—15-35 ...	150	687
Married males—35 and over ...	103	471
Married females—35 and over ...	58	266
Widowed males—30 and over ...	30	137
Widowed females—40 and over ...	55	252
Unmarried persons—10-15 ...	77	353
Unmarried persons—15 and over ...	63	289
Widowed males—10-30 ...	5	23
Widowed females—10-40 ...	18	83
Married males—10-20 ...	39	179
Married females—10-15 ...	24	110
Children—0-10	274	1,256
TOTAL ...	1,000	4,584

If the whole population is divided up into categories, that could go to determine the composition of a possible household, the marginal statement is of interest.

A salient point about these figures is that in 1,000 houses 949 married males have 953 wives which testifies to the prevalence of monogamy among the population. Moreover, they have between them 1,256 children under 10 and 353 unmarried ones aged from 10 to 15. Of the married females 687 are under 35 and the presumption is that they have 1,609 children living with them. If to these are added a proportion of the married males aged 10—20 and practically all the married females aged 10—15, the total figures show that married females of child-bearing age have an average of 2 to 3 children apiece under the age of 15.

The discussion can be left at this point but for those who are interested in the subject, the figures available form material for many combinations of "Happy families".

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

1.—DENSITY, WATER SUPPLY AND CROPS.

District, Sub-division or Tehsil	Mean density per square mile in 1931	Mean density per square mile on cultivable area	Percentage of total area		Percentage of culturable area		Percentage of gross cultivated area which is irrigated	Normal Rainfall	Percentage of gross cultivated area under—			
			Culturable	Net Cultivated	Net Cultivated	Double Cropped			Wheat	Barley	Maize	Other Crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ajmer-Merwara.	**207**	**441**	**46·8**	**19·1**	**40·7**	**9·8**	**30·0**	**19·32**	**5·3**	**12·9**	**16·7**	**65·1**
Ajmer Sub-division	249	476	52 2	22 7	43 4	9·3	22 9	14 38	3 4	10 4	12 5	73 7
Kekri Sub-division	138	248	55 6	14 0	25 1	5 1	45 9	21 00	9 6	19 2	17 0	54 2
Merwara. Sub-division.												
Beawar Tehsil	273	835	32 5	24 7	75 6	24 4	36 0	18 86	4 2	10 7	22 7	62 4
Todgarh Tehsil	152	868	17 5	12 7	72 5	27 5	39 2	23 90	9 0	15 9	33 3	41 8

2.—AREA, POPULATION, ETC. OF TEHSILS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DENSITY.

Tehsils, with a population per square mile—	Name	Area		Population	
		Actual	Percentage to Total	Actual	Percentage to Total
Total.	**4**	**2,711**	**100**	**560,292**	**100**
Under 150	Kekri ...	820	30 3	113,287	20 2
150—200	Todgarh ...	320	11 8	48 731	8 7
200—250	Ajmer ...	1,250	46 1	310 631	55 4
250—300	Beawar ...	321	11 8	87,643	15 7

3.—VARIATION IN RELATION TO DENSITY, SINCE 1881.

Percentage of variation—Increase (+), Decrease (−)					Net Variation per cent —1931 to 1931	Mean Density per square mile					
1921—31.	1911—21	1901—11	1891—1901	1881—1891		1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
+18 1	−1 2	+5·1	−12·1	+17 7	+21·6	207	188	185	176	200	170

4.—VARIATION IN NATURAL POPULATION.

Population, 1931.				Population, 1921.				Variation in Population—1921—31. (Natural).	
Actual Population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural Population.	Actual Population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural Population.	Net.	Percentage.
560,292	106,444	60,903	514,751	495,271	109,890	42,438	427,819	+86,932	+20·3

5.—COMPARISON WITH VITAL STATISTICS.

In 1921—30. Total Number of—		Number, per mille, of Population of 1921.		Excess (+) or Deficiency (−) of Births over Deaths.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) of Population of 1931 compared with 1921	
Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.		Natural Population.	Actual Population.
160,312	131,964	323·6	266·4	+28,348	+86,932	65,021

6.—PERSONS PER HOUSE AND HOUSES PER SQUARE MILE.

Average number of persons per house.						Average number of houses per square mile.					
1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
4·58	4·22	4·08	4·44	5·34	7·19	45·1	43·2	45·3	39·6	37·5	32·7

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER I.

A Brief Note on the Economic Conditions of the Decade.

The total area under cultivation is about 350,000 acres of which 110,300 are protected by wells and tanks. The following statement shows particulars concerning the Rabi and Kharif crops in each year from 1921-22 to 1929-30:— **Cultivation.**

Season.	Rabi.		Kharif.	
	Area sown.	Produce in maunds.	Area sown.	Produce in maunds.
1921—22 ...	44,725	457,603	115,685	457,263
1922—23 ...	46,181	479,728	117,991	560,481
1923—24 ...	37,759	382,929	132,310	313,376
1924—25 ...	29,152	328,853	131,016	614,360
1925—26 ...	78,712	635,759	138,626	283,040
1926—27 ...	19,650	230,101	135,089	550,754
1927—28 ...	79,034	758,093	134,788	349,458
1928—29 ...	99,196	1,053,148	135,573	636,331
1929—30 ...	95,986	495,499	134,617	401,875
Average ...	58,933	646,857	130,633	462,993

It will be seen that the produce is insufficient for the needs of the population and in addition some 360,000 maunds are imported annually, grain from the Punjab and pulses from the United Provinces. From these figures it is deduced that the home grown and imported grain together provide a daily insufficient average of about 10 oz. per head of the population. Considering the amount that is required for seed, the figures appear to be incomplete.

2. The principal articles of internal trade are cotton, wool, *gur* and food-grains. The two latter are for local consumption. The area under cotton cultivation has increased from 10,000 to over 45,000 acres. The mills at Beawar receive annually 400,000 maunds of raw and 10,000 maunds of ginned cotton. **Trade.**

The amount of cotton ginned is 100,000 maunds, of which 70,000 are exported. Raw cotton is obtained locally and from the neighbouring parts of Mewar and Marwar. About 100,000 maunds of wool are received annually from Marwar, Bikaner, Jaipur, Mewar and locally and about 28,000 maunds are obtained from the Punjab and Gujerat. Beawar is the second best market in India for wool clearing and nearly all is exported to Liverpool. The best market is at Fazilka in the Punjab.

3. The average prices up to the end of 1930 ruled as follows:— **Prices.**

Wheat.....7 seers per rupee.
Barley.....$9\frac{6}{16}$ " " "
Maize.....$9\frac{7}{16}$ " " "

At the time of the Census, however, grain had become so cheap in comparison, that prices were—

Wheat.....12 seers per rupee.
Barley.....$15\frac{4}{16}$ " " "
Maize.....16 " " "

4. According to the Report of the Royal Commission on Labour which visited Ajmer in 1929 information regarding wages, earnings and expenditure is very meagre and no reliable figures can be quoted. Evidence produced **Wages.**

before them showed that the presence of mills and factories in Beawar and Ajmer has had a beneficial effect on the economic life of the people.

In the big Railway Workshops wages have trebled since 1914 and doubled since 1919. This combined with the present low price of food-grains contributes favourably to the prosperity of the non-agricultural population.

There is no shortage of labour. On the other hand there is a certain amount of unemployment in Ajmer City due to a policy of retrenchment introduced by the Railway Board.

Communications.

5. It cannot be said that roadways have been extended to any appreciable degree. The advent of the Motor lorry has however considerably opened up facilities for travel. There are 119 miles of roadways, metalled except for 16½ from Todgarh to Dawair maintained by the Public Works Department and 158 miles of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained by the District Board.

CHAPTER II.

Population of Cities, Towns and Villages.

1. Imperial Table I gives particulars of Urban and Rural population. Imperial Table III shows towns and villages classified by population. Imperial Table IV gives the list of towns classified by population with variations since 1881, and Imperial Table V shows the town population classified by Religion. **Reference to Statistics.**

At the end of this Chapter there are 4 Subsidiary Tables which show:—

(1) the distribution of the population between towns and villages,

(2) the number per mille of each religion who live in towns,

(3) the towns classified by population, and

(4) miscellaneous information regarding each town.

2. There are 5 towns and 747 villages. Ajmer City is the only town with a population of over 100,000 persons and is therefore classified as a city. **Population of Towns.**

Of the remaining towns, Beawar, Nasirabad and Kekri, each having a population of over 5,000 persons, come strictly within the definition of a 'Town'. Deoli, when a Cantonment, was also eligible for inclusion but since 1911 has not had a population of over 5,000 and ceased to be a Cantonment on 1st. May 1923.

3. The population of Ajmer City is now 119,524 which represents an increase of 5·3 per cent. since 1921. The population at the last Census was however abnormal, as it included some 15,000 pilgrims attending the Urs Khwaja Sahib's Fair. If these pilgrims are excluded, the increase has been 21·3 per cent. In towns of approximately similar size, Multan with a population of 119,457 and Rawalpindi with 119,284 have increased by 40·86 and 17·94 per cent. respectively in the decade. **Ajmer City.**

Ward.	Population.		Remarks.
	1931.	1921.	
I.	2,470	2,501	
II.	4,022	4,145	
III.	9,290	9,908	
IV.	4,548	4,468	
V.	10,533	10,222	
VI.	12,475	12,648	
VII. Lakhan Kotri.	4,420	7,758	Pilgrims in 1921 at the Urs Fair.
VIII. Khadim Mohalla.	4,392	15,795	
IX.	12,196	10,500	
X. (a) Cantonment.	...	1,870	
(b) Railway Settlement.	5,809	4,686	
(c) Mayo College.	970	762	
(d) Rest of the Suburbs.	48,459	28,249	

The marginal statement shows the changes in the population of the various Wards of the City. Wards IX and X are suburban in character and the marked increase in the population of these Wards as compared with fluctuations in the population of other Wards, emphasises the little scope that there is for expansion within the City proper.

Of the 55,238 inhabitants of Ward X, 41,072 are Hindus (including Arya Samajists) out of 71,314 in the whole City. As the increase among all Hindus is 37 per cent., we may assume that the bulk of the increased population are Hindus living in the suburbs.

It is not easy to ascribe an adequate reason for the increasing population of the City. The two large Railway Workshops have, in pursuance of a policy of retrenchment, considerably reduced their staffs but the workmen, though out of Railway employment and largely immigrants, appear to have settled down in the place and are eking out an existence in other spheres of activity. The increased population has undoubtedly stimulated trade, transport and other business, thereby bringing more persons into the City in pursuit of these forms of activity. The number of persons enumerated in the City as having been born in the Province has risen from 52,486 in 1921 to 67,579 at this Census, but it is impossible to say to what extent the Urs Fair pilgrims contributed to the 1921 figures. The fact however remains that out of every 1,000 of the present population, 435 were born outside the Province.

Subsidiary Table 4 shows that the population has increased by 145·2 per cent. in the last fifty years.

Beawar.

4. The next town of importance is Beawar whose population of 28,342 shows an increase of 26·7 per cent. in the decade. The presence of a thriving textile industry attracts persons in search of employment from the villages round and the neighbouring Indian States of Mewar and Marwar.

Nasirabad.

5. Nasirabad is now the only Cantonment in the Province and its comparatively low increase of 8·9 per cent. is due to a reduction in the garrison. The whole area of the town is within Cantonment limits and as the population, subject to Military law, is only 2,050 out of a total of 21,397, it cannot be said that the town is entirely dependent on the troops for its existence.

Kekri.

6. The small town of Kekri is 34 miles from the nearest Railway station at Nasirabad and its population of 7,179 shows an increase of 26 per cent. since the last Census. It has a few cotton presses and ginning factories and only at this Census has it regained the population that it had forty years ago.

Deoli.

7. The Municipal town of Deoli, with its small population of 3,757, ceased to be a Cantonment on the disbandment of the 42nd. Deoli Regiment in 1923. A small portion of the area included in the town, though not within the Municipality, is leased from the Mewar Darbar and contains the Headquarters of the Political Agency for Haraoti and Tonk and a small Agency Bazar.

Summary of Urban figures.

8. Out of every 1,000 of the total population of the Province, 322 live in towns as against (excluding the 1921 Urs Fair pilgrims to Ajmer City) 312 in 1921 and out of every 1,000 of each main religion 260 Hindus, 333 Jains and 555 Muslims are town-dwellers.

The Population of Villages.

9. The 'Village' in the Province is on the whole a residential village but in the Beawar and Todgarh Tehsils, owing to the necessity for utilising valleys for cultivation the 'Village' or 'Revenue *Mauza*' is more frequently a collection of hamlets.

Out of every thousand persons 678 live in the 747 villages, 509 of which have a population of under 500. A reference to Imperial Table III shows that out of 321 villages in the Beawar and Todgarh Tehsils, 267 contain less than 500 persons each. Taking the rural population as a whole, 217 per mille reside in villages with a population of more than 2,000 each. For villages with populations of 500 to 2,000 and under 500, similar figures are 482 and 301 respectively. The average population of a village is 509 and was 443 in 1921.

1.—DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BETWEEN TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Average Population.		Number per mille residing in—		Number per mille of Urban Population residing in Towns with a Population of—				Number per mille of Rural Population residing in villages with a Population of—			
Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	20,000 and over.	10,000 to 20,000.	5,000 to 10,000.	Under 5,000.	5,000 and over.	2,000 to 5,000.	500 to 2,000.	Under 500.
36,040	509	322	678	939	...	40	21	...	217	482	301

2.—NUMBER PER MILLE OF EACH MAIN RELIGION WHO LIVE IN TOWNS.

Total Population.	Christian.	Hindu.	Jain.	Muslim.	Sikh.	Zoroastrian.
322	893	260	333	555	982	997

3.—TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

Class of Town.	Number of towns of each class in 1931.	Proportion per cent. to total Urban Population.	Number of Females per 1,000 Males.	Variation per cent. in the Population of Towns as classed at previous Censuses.					Variation per cent. in Urban Population of each class of town from 1881 to 1931.	
				1921 to 1931.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	In Towns as classed in 1881.	In total of each class in 1931, as compared with the corresponding total in 1881
Ajmer-Merwara.	5	100	823	+ 9·4	+ 17·3	+ 7·9	+ 5·6	+ 28·9	...	...
I. 100,000 and over.	1	66·3	811	+ 5·8	+ 11,351,200·0	...	...	...	...	+ 11,352,400·0
II. 50,000 to 100,000	...	...	...	...	+ 8,622,200·0	+ 16·8	+ 7·2	+ 6,884,300·0	...	...
III 20,000 to 50,000	2	27·6	831	+ 122·4	− 48·0	− 3·1	+ 3·1	− 39·0	− 29·0	− 29·0
IV. 10,000 to 20,000	...	...	...	− 1,965,100·0	+ 1,965,100·0	...	...	...	− 1,582,900·0	...
V. 5,000 to 10,000	1	4·0	970	+ 26·0	− 48·8	+ 57·8	− 43·4	+ 102·4	+ 17·3	+ 17·3
VI. Under 5,000	1	2·1	834	+ 8·1	+ 347,400·0	− 409,700·0	+ 409,700·0	...	...	+ 375,700·0

4.—CITIES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Name.	Population in 1931.	Number of persons per square mile.	Number of females to 1,000 males.	Proportion of foreign born per mille.	Percentage of variation.					
					1921—31.	1911—21.	1901—11.	1891—01.	1881—91.	1881—1931.
Ajmer.	119,524	7,031	811	435	+ 5·8	+ 31·7	+ 16·8	+ 7·3	+ 41·3	+ 145·2
Beawar.	28,842	10,122	852	...	+ 26·7	− 1·9	+ 4·0	+ 4·5	+ 32·5	+ 79·0
Nasirabad.	21,397	2,488	804	...	+ 8·9	− 2·9	− 10·0	+ 3·6	+ 1·8	+ ·4
Kekri.	7,179	10,256	970	...	+ 26·0	− 3·8	− 15·9	− 0·7	+ 16·0	+ 16·4

CHAPTER III.

Birthplace and Migration.

Reference to Statistics.

1. Imperial Table VI records the Birthplaces of the population and at the end of this Chapter will be found 3 Subsidiary Tables setting forth the results in greater detail, and in some cases, comparing them with the figures obtained at past Censuses. On account of the urgent need for economy, it was decided that figures for migration should be tabulated for Provinces only, and not for individual districts or States. The results therefore, cannot be discussed in the same detail as has been done in the past. Nevertheless, sufficient data are available to throw some light on this interesting subject.

Nature of Migration.

2. It is usual to classify migration as Casual, Temporary, Periodic, Semi-permanent and Permanent. Casual migration is usually due to social causes such as marriages, etc. Females generally preponderate, on account of the practice of obtaining wives from other villages, which as regards this Province, often lie over the border in one or other of the surrounding States of the Rajputana Agency. Temporary migration is due to journeys on business, pilgrimages and the like. It goes on daily all over India and the figures for it at this Census may be considered as normal. In 1921, the coincidence of the Urs Fair with the Census resulted in the presence of an abnormal number of immigrants of this nature in Ajmer City.

Periodic migration is usually due to the seasonal movements of pastoral nomads or the demand for outside labour at the harvests and few of such immigrants came into or left the Province at the time of the Census.

Semi-permanent migration occurs among the mercantile communities who often have their places of residence in the Province and carry on their business in other parts of India.

Permanent migration takes place when people are attracted by employment of a permanent nature and migrate together with their families and settle down in new localities. This form of migration is particularly noticeable in Ajmer City where the various Railway Workshops attract for employment large numbers of skilled and unskilled workmen.

Returns of Birthplace.

3. Imperial Table VI shows that 106,444 persons were born outside the Province. This means that among every 1,000 persons 810 are home born and 190 are immigrants. The marginal statement shows these figures and those for 1921 in greater detail. The comparatively large number of immigrants in 1921 was undoubtedly due to the Urs Fair in Ajmer City, as the numbers in the rest of the Province are practically the same as they were in 1921. In the figures for immigrants, excluding the City, in the marginal statement, it is interesting to note the prepon-

Statement showing, per mille of the population, the proportion between those born in the Province and immigrants.

Birthplace.	1931.			1921.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Born in the Province.	810	437	373	778	426	352
Born Outside.	190	91	99	222	119	103

Statement showing, per mille of the population, the proportion between those born in the Province and immigrants in (a) the Province excluding Ajmer City and (b) Ajmer City.

Birthplace.	In the Province excluding Ajmer City.						Ajmer City.					
	1931.			1921.			1931.			1921.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Born in the Province.	876	473	403	872	475	397	565	307	258	462	258	204
Born Outside	124	49	75	128	53	75	435	245	190	538	537	201

derance of females, which emphasises Casual migration due to marriages. The heterogeneous character of the City population is very noticeable. It was especially so in 1921, when immigrants exceeded the home born. The more or less permanent nature of immigration to the City is demonstrated by the proportion between the sexes which is 776 females per 1,000 males, while for the whole of the City population the ratio is 811 to 1,000. Women are not employed in the Workshops and there is little to attract female immigrants to the City except for social reasons.

Detail of Birthplaces.

4. We may now consider whence the 106,444 immigrants have come and the marginal statement gives this information in detail.

Birthplace per mille immigrants.

Birthplace.	1931.			1921.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Rajputana Agency.	718	311	407	624	284	340
United Provinces.	148	84	64	165	104	61
Punjab. ...	37	25	12	37	27	10
Central India Agency.	23	11	12	18	10	8
Bombay. ...	20	12	8	50	35	15
Delhi. ...	11	6	5	20	14	6
Europe. ...	12	10	2	10	8	2
Other Places. ...	31	20	11	76	52	24

The points of interest are summarised as—

(*a*) The large number of immigrants, particularly females, from the Rajputana Agency.

(*b*) The excess from the United Provinces as compared with other parts of India.

(*c*) The excess of males among immigrants from the Punjab and Europe.

Since the problem of migration differs in Ajmer City from that in the rest of the Province, it is necessary to exam ne detailed figures for each before we can arrive at any definite conclusions.

Birthplace per thousand immigrants.

Birthplace.	In the Province excluding Ajmer City.						Ajmer City.					
	1931.			1921.			1931.			1921.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Rajputana Agency ...	870	313	557	861	319	542	557	308	249	435	255	180
United Provinces ...	35	21	14	38	28	10	267	150	117	266	164	102
Punjab ...	29	22	7	29	21	8	45	29	16	43	31	12
Central India Agency.	16	7	9	7	3	4	30	15	15	26	16	10
Bombay ...	12	7	5	13	8	5	29	17	12	79	57	22
Delhi ...	3	2	1	3	2	1	20	12	8	35	24	11
Europe ...	18	16	2	19	17	2	6	3	3	3	2	1
Other places ...	17	11	6	30	20	10	46	29	17	113	77	36

Little change during the past ten years is observed in the birthplaces of immigrants to the Province excluding the City. More than half of such immigrants continue to be females from the surrounding States of Rajputana thereby confirming that the nature of such migration can be classified as Casual as defined in paragraph 2. The preponderance of males over females among those from the Punjab and Europe is due to the presence of British and Indian troops at Nasirabad.

As regards the City, comparison with the figures for 1921 is rendered

difficult on account of the influx of pilgrims at that Census from various parts of India as shown by the proportionately high number of 113 from 'Other places' not named on the statement. When compared with the rest of the Province, the number of immigrants from the United Provinces is noticeably large and considerable numbers of them are known to be employed in the various Railway shops and departments.

Emigration.

5. The number of persons returned as having been born in the Province and enumerated in other parts of India is shown in the margin, together with figures obtained at the 1921 Census. Details are shown in Subsidiary Table 2. While the number of immigrants has decreased by 3·1 per cent., emigrants have increased by 43·5 per cent. during the decade.

Enumerated in other Parts of India.

Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1931.	60,903	31,488	29,415
1921.	42,437	20,325	22,112

Variation per cent. in migration since 1921.

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Immigrants.	− 3·1	− 13·1	+ 8·3
Emigrants.	+ 43·5	+ 54·9	+ 33·0

The marginal statement shows the details of the variation.

It is interesting to compare the actual figures for emigration with those for 1921:—

Emigrants from Ajmer-Merwara and Provinces, Etc. wherein recorded.

Provinces, etc.	1931.			1921.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Bengal ...	516	367	149	1,930	1,460	470
Bombay including Western India States Agency ...	20,987	13,223	7,764	7,991	4,985	3,006
Central Provinces ...	3,429	2,157	1,272	1,934	1,340	594
Punjab and Delhi ...	1,708	866	842	1,814	966	848
United Provinces ...	3,399	1,803	1,596	1,729	669	1,060
Central India Agency ...	4,326	2,543	1,783	2,642	1,471	1,171
Hyderabad ...	1,525	602	923	2,946	1,571	1,375
Rajputana Agency ...	21,522	7,875	13,647	19,616	6,648	12,968
Other places ...	3,491	2,052	1,439	1,835	1,215	620
Total ...	60,903	31,488	29,415	42,437	20,325	22,112

At the 1911 Census, the total number of emigrants was 84,110 and those to the Bombay Presidency numbered 36,368. Without any conclusive evidence on the subject, it is not easy to account for the total decrease in emigration between the years 1911 and 1921, nor for the decrease by 28,377 persons to the Bombay Presidency alone, during that period, but the comparative statements shown in the margin support the views expressed by Mr. Sedgwick in the Bombay Census Report for 1921, that the extraordinary drop in the Ajmer-Merwara figures between 1911 and 1921 could only

Total number of emigrants.

Province.	1931.	1921.	1911.
Rajputana.	846,703	869,110	855,925
Ajmer-Merwara.	60,903	42,488	84,110
Total.	907,606	911,548	940,035

Emigrants to the Bombay Presidency (including the Western India States Agency).

Rajputana.	120,928	156,857	141,251
Ajmer-Merwara.	20,987	7,991	36,368
Total.	141,915	164,848	177,619

be accounted for by confusion in the Abstraction Offices between 'Marwar' 'Mewar,' and 'Merwara'. The consequence is, that probably there is at every Census, a certain amount of interchange between the figures for migration from Rajputana on one hand, and from Ajmer—Merwara on the other, and this may occur in offices in other parts of India also. The figures, therefore, being deprived of strict accuracy, lose much of their interest, but at any rate they point out to a steady decrease in migration in the past 30 years.

We may however accept as accurate the figures for migration to the Rajputana Agency where such confusion was not, on account of its propinquity and association, likely to occur. The Rajputana States show that they enumerated 7,875 males and 13,647 females who were born in this Province. Such an excess of females accentuates the fact that the migration was social in character and due to marriages, etc.

Balance of Migration.

6. Accepting the figures for emigration for what they are worth, we find that immigrants exceed emigrants by 45,541 persons and both are shown in greater detail in the marginal statement. Of the immigrants 51,945 or 49 per cent., were enumerated in Ajmer City and as emigrants therefrom must be largely the offspring of immigrants who had returned to their homes, permanently or temporarily, it is reasonable to assume that the bulk of the emigrants had, as birthplaces, the rural areas of the Province.

Province of birthplace of Immigrants and of enumeration of Emigrants.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.
Rajputana Agency ...	76,374	21,522
United Provinces ...	15,779	8,399
Punjab and Delhi ...	5,123	1,708
Central India Agency ...	2,439	4,326
Bombay and Western India States Agency ...	2,479	20,987
Other places ...	4,250	8,961
Total ...	106,444	60,903

Natural Population.

7. What is termed the 'Natural population' is the enumerated population minus the immigrants and plus the emigrants. It is, in other words, the total number of those born in the Province wherever enumerated. We therefore arrive at the figure of 560,292 *minus* 106,444 *plus* 60,903 which is 514,751. By the same method of calculation, the Natural population in 1921 was 427,819 and in 1911 was 488,927. The increase in the past ten years, therefore, among those born in the Province, wherever enumerated, is 20·3 per cent. a figure on which no reliance can be placed, in view of the difficulties referred to concerning the accurate assessment of the number of emigrants.

Increase per cent., in the Natural Population since 1921.

Persons.	Males.	Females.
+ 20·3	+ 19·6	+ 21·1

Sex Proportions among the various natures of Population.

8. The marginal figures relating to the sex proportions among the Migratory, Actual and Natural populations are of some interest. The low proportion of females among the immigrants in 1921 was due to the fact that the male pilgrims in Ajmer City attending the Urs Fair adversely influenced the normal proportion of the sexes which is principally affected by the flow of women from the neighbouring States of Rajputana for the purposes of marriage. The proportion in the Natural population and among emigrants is dependent on the accuracy of the emigration returns received from other Provinces.

Number of females per 1,000 males.

	1931.	1921.
Actual Population.	892	837
Natural Population.	861	850
Emigrants.	934	1,088
Immigrants.	1,088	873

General Conclusions.

9. With the reservations already alluded to, we can sum up this enquiry by stating that—

(i) More people come into the Province than leave it.

(ii) A large number of immigrants especially from the United Provinces are attracted by the prospect of employment in Ajmer City.

(iii) There is little to account for the need for emigration other than for

social reasons except possibly, that the qualifications necessary for Urban employment, especially in Railway Workshops, are not such as are usually found among the local Rural population.

(iv) The relatively high proportion of females among emigrants and immigrants is due to the insular situation of the Province in the centre of the Rajputana Agency, and the consequent migration of women for marriage purposes to and from the surrounding States.

1.—Immigration (Actual Figures.)

District where Enumerated.	Born in											
	District where enumerated.			Contiguous provinces, etc.			Non-contiguous provinces, etc.			Outside India.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ajmer-Merwara.	453,848	245,110	208,738	76,874	33,079	43,295	28,564	16,666	11,898	1,506	1,226	280

2.—Emigration (Actual Figures.)

District.	Enumerated in												Natural population of the district, that is, the total number of persons born in the district and enumerated anywhere.		
	District where born.			Contiguous provinces, etc.			Non-contiguous provinces, etc.			Outside India.					
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ajmer-Merwara.	453,848	245,110	208,738	21,522	7,875	13,647	39,381	23,613	15,768	...	...	...	514,761	276,598	238,153

3.—Migration between Ajmer-Merwara and other parts of India.

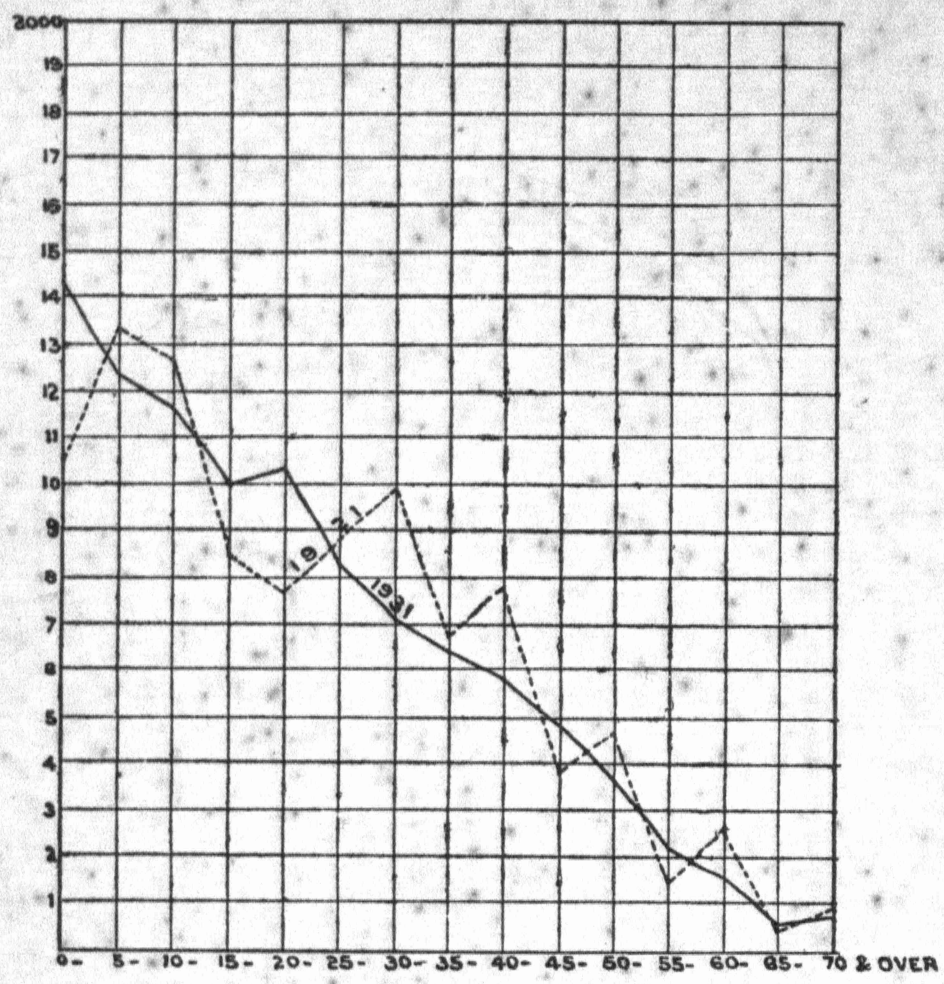
Province, etc.	Immigrants to Ajmer-Merwara.			Emigrants from Ajmer-Merwara			Excess or deficiency of immigration over emigration.	
	1931.	1921.	Variation.	1931.	1921.	Variation.	1931.	1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GRAND TOTAL. ...	***104,938***	***108,452***	**– 3,514**	***60,903***	***42,437***	**+ 18,466**	**+ 44,035**	**+ 66,015**
Total British Territory. ...	***23,687***	***31,618***	**– 7,931**	***29,559***	***16,284***	**+ 13,275**	**– 5,872**	**+ 15,334**
Andamans and Nicobars ...	...	1	– 1	24	42	– 18	– 24	– 41
Assam	21	7	+ 14	77	32	+ 45	– 56	– 25
Baluchistan.	58	24	+ 34	117	257	– 140	– 59	– 233
Bengal	430	970	– 540	507	1,855	– 1,348	– 77	– 885
Bihar and Orissa	100	335	– 235	121	129	– 8	– 21	+ 206
Bombay	2,067	4,735	– 2,668	20,299	7,991	+ 12,308	– 18,232	– 3,256
Burma	33	48	– 15	24	40	– 16	+ 9	+ 8
Central Provinces and Berar ...	457	1,043	– 586	3,380	1,929	+ 1,451	– 2,923	– 886
Coorg	1	...	+ 1	Not available.	...	...	+ 1	...
Madras	323	391	– 68	Not available.	445	– 445	+ 323	– 54
North-West Frontier Province ...	289	641	– 352	88	24	+ 64	+ 201	+ 617
Punjab, including Delhi	4,298	5,718	– 1,420	1,580	1,814	– 284	+ 2,768	+ 3,899
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ...	15,615	17,710	– 2,095	3,392	1,726	+ 1,666	+ 12,223	+ 15,984
Total Indian States	***80,892***	***76,550***	**+ 4,342**	***31,344***	***26,153***	**+ 5,191**	**+ 49,548**	**+ 50,397**
Baroda State	71	234	– 163	529	110	+ 419	– 458	+ 124
Central India Agency	2,489	1,976	+ 463	4,326	2,642	+ 1,684	– 1,887	– 666
Gwalior State	4	1,652	– 1,648	2,316	722	+ 1,594	– 2,312	+ 930
Hyderabad State	450	2,108	– 1,658	1,525	2,946	– 1,421	– 1,075	– 838
Kashmir State	34	208	– 174	6	11	– 5	+ 28	+ 197
Madras States, including Cochin and Travancore.	13	5	+ 8	4	...	+ 4	+ 9	+ 5
Mysore State	95	86	+ 9	183	20	+ 163	– 88	+ 66
Punjab States Agency	830	556	+ 274	178	...	+ 178	+ 652	+ 556
Rajputana Agency	76,874	68,610	+ 7,764	21,522	19,616	+ 1,906	+ 54,852	+ 48,994
Western India States Agency ...	322	*	+ 322	519	...	+ 519	– 197	...
In relation with Local Governments ...								
Bengal States	1	...	+ 1	9	75	– 66	– 8	– 75
Bihar and Orissa States	5	...	+ 5	2	3	– 1	+ 3	– 3
Bombay States	90	¶ 728	– 638	169	...	+ 169	– 79	+ 728
Central Provinces States	...	...	...	49	5	+ 44	– 49	– 5
United Provinces States	164	387	– 223	7	3	+ 4	+ 157	+ 384
India Unspecified	***21***	***34***	**– 13**	...	...	...	**+ 21**	**+ 34**
French and Portuguese Settlements.	***338***	***250***	**+ 88**	...	...	...	**+ 338**	**+ 250**

* Figures included in Bombay States.

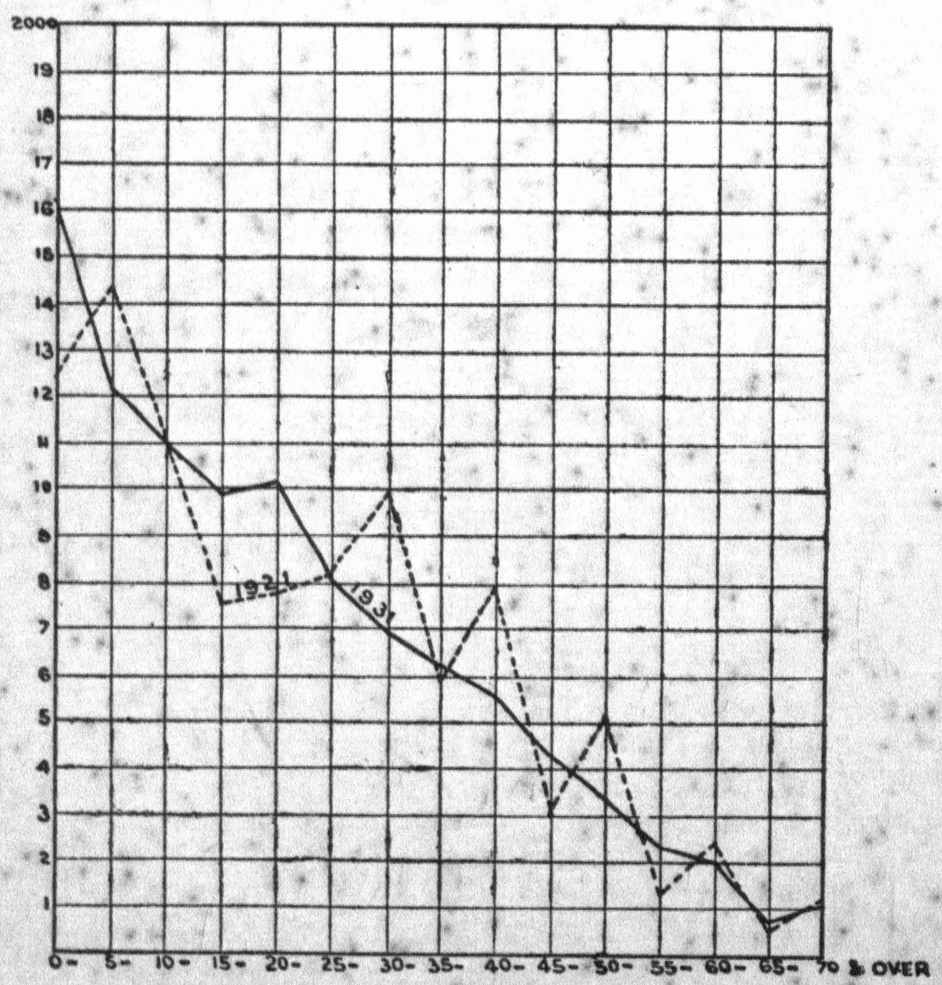
¶ Includes figures of Western India States Agency.

POPULATION BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUPS PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX

MALES



FEMALES



CHAPTER IV.

Age.

1. The entry as regards each person's age was recorded in column 7 of the Schedule. Enumerators were instructed to enter the number of years to the nearest birthday, if known, and, in the case of obviously incorrect answers on the part of the ignorant majority, to attempt to fix the age with reference to some well-known event such as the famine of 1900, etc. Zero was to be entered for infants under 6 months' old. **Instructions to Enumerators.**

2. The results of this enquiry are found in Imperial Table VII and, for certain selected castes, in Imperial Table VIII. At the end of this Chapter will be found 10 Subsidiary Tables presenting the figures in comparative and analytical detail. The diagrams prefacing this Chapter show by means of a graph the population by sexes in quinquennial age-periods at this and the 1921 Census. **Reference to Statistics.**

3. The ignorance of the people about their ages is appalling and always detracts from the value of this enquiry at every Census taken in India. Wilful mis-statement is probable among young females – exaggeration in the case of those recently married, and understatement among those not so fortunate. The latter regrettable propensity is however common to females the world over and can almost be regarded as a privilege. There is also a tendency among the very aged to exaggerate their age. At this Census ten persons were recorded as centenarians—3 males and 7 females. The age of eight of them was exactly 100 while two females in the Ajmer Sub-division and Todgarh Tehsil returned the ages of 101 and 105 respectively. **Value of the Statistics.**

The tendency to return ages in multiplies of 5 or 10 was again very marked and the predilection for, firstly, ages ending in 0 and, secondly, in 5 has considerably detracted from the value of the statistics at past Censuses. The age graph for 1921 at the beginning of this Chapter confirms this.

4. In order to counteract inaccuracies and to attain a semblance of probability, the ages in quinary groups have been adjusted by a method which may briefly be described as follows:— **Adjustment of Age-groups.**

The population has, in the first instance, been classified in 3 and 7 year age-groups alternately. Each 3 year age-group has numbers ending in 5 as its middle figure and the 7 year age-groups have numbers ending in 0 in the centre of the group. Thus 4-6, 7-13, 14-16 and so on. The next step was to take half the population in each group and to combine two adjacent halves to form a quinary age-group. Thus in order to find the population aged 5 to 10, half of those aged 4-6 was added to half of those aged 7 to 13. Similarly, those aged 10-15 are half of those aged 7-13 plus half those aged 14-16 and so on. Minor adjustments were required for annual age-periods up to the age of 5 and need not be quoted in detail here. The results as shown in the graph and Subsidiary Tables have amply justified the labour involved and if the same system is adopted at future Censuses, we have, at this Census, a satisfactory set of figures from which to draw comparisons.

5. On account of this method of adjustment, no satisfactory basis exists for the comparison of figures in the various age-groups compiled at previous Censuses. **Comparisons with previous Censuses.**

The marginal statement shows 100,000 males of the 1921 population grouped according to the actual ages then returned and recorded, and exactly the same population grouped according to the method of adjustment in force at this Census.

Age-group.	By 1921 method.	By 1931 method.
0—10.	24,658	26,298
10—20.	21,256	21,459
20—30.	15,876	17,589
30—40.	15,112	14,827
40—50.	11,107	10,158
50—60.	6,873	6,023
60 and over.	5,118	3,646
Total	100,000	100,000

The divergences in actual numbers would of course be far greater if the total population were dealt with in place of merely 100,000, but the proportional variation would remain the same when presented in the form of Subsidiary Tables.

Conditions of the decade.

6. The immunity from any form of epidemic or famine during the last ten years has tended to keep the population in normal proportions at the different age-periods and it is interesting to compare the figures in the light of the theory enunciated by the Swedish statistician Sündbürg. According to him, in Western countries at any rate, the number of persons aged 15-50 is uniformly about half the population and any variations which occur in the age constitution take place in the other two age-groups '0-15' and '50 and over'. When the population is growing, the number in the former group is much greater than in the latter but when it is stationary, the numbers in the two groups approach equality. According to this theory, the population is certainly growing as the marginal statement shows.

Age-period	Per 1,000.		
	1931	1921.	All India 1921.
0—15.	388	371	391
15—50	520	521	495
50 and over.	92	108	114

The mortality is usually far greater in the earlier years of the first group and in the last one than in the intermediate group and the low figure of 92 for those aged 50 and over may be ascribed to the excessive mortality that occurred in 1917-18 from plague and influenza.

General Distribution by ages.

7. The statement in the margin shows the population per 1,000 persons in various age-groups and the corresponding figures for England and Wales in 1921. Assuming that Ajmer-Merwara represents a typically healthy but small tract in Northern India the figures at once emphasise the difference in the proportion of the sexes, though the English figures were slightly abnormal on account of losses in the war.

Age-period.	Ajmer-Merwara.		England and Wales 1921.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All Ages.	528	472	477	523
0—5 .	75	76	44	43
5—10.	65	58	47	46
10—20.	114	99	94	95
20—40.	170	148	142	168
40—60.	88	73	109	119
60 and over.	16	18	41	52

The unrestricted size of families in the East is clearly indicated in the lower age-periods and it is only at the ages of 20-40 that the number of persons approximates. After the age of 40 the longevity prevailing in the West is markedly apparent.

Detailed distribution by Ages and in the Main Religions.

8. Subsidiary Table 1 shows the distribution of the population per 10,000 at annual ages up to 5 and then by quinquennial periods till the ages of 70 and over. As in the past, females predominate at all ages up to 5 and again at ages of 55 and over. Throughout the periods, a steady reduction in numbers is noticed with advancing years, except in the period 20-25 when the numbers rise to 1,034 and 1,012 for males and females respectively from 999 and 990 in the group 15-20. This is probably due to an overstatement of age common among persons in the ages immediately following puberty when *sattarah-atharah baras* is a very common substitution for what is in reality 15 or 16.

Subsidiary Table 2 shows the age distribution of 10,000 of each sex, in the main religions and the results may be summarised as in the margin.

AGE-PERIOD.	HINDUS.		JAINS.		MUSLIMS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
0— 5 ...	1,446	1,620	1,184	1,314	1,421	1,694
5—10 ...	1,237	1,209	1,107	1,030	1,234	1,285
10—15 ...	1,174	1,100	1,040	941	1,142	1,136
15—20 ...	994	984	976	963	998	1,002
20—40 ...	3,185	3,138	3,340	3,347	3,259	3,082
40—60 ...	1,671	1,573	2,029	1,984	1,598	1,392
60 and over.	293	376	324	421	348	409
Total ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

In drawing comparisons it must be remembered that deficiencies or excesses in any one age-period leave their mark on all the others. Thus, among Jains, although the prohibition of widow re-marriage and periodic absence of males engaged in business accounts for the smaller number of children in that community, the effect is to produce a greater number, in proportion, in the latter age-periods.

Mean Age.

9. The mean or average age of the population is 23·8 for males and 23·5 for females. At previous Censuses it has never been below 25 for either sex. Among the major communities the highest figure of 26·1 is shown by Jain females while the lowest figure of 22·8 is returned for Muslim females. In England and Wales an average of the mean ages recorded between 1881 and 1921 was 27·3 for males and 28·4 for females. The mean age should not be confused with the average expectation of life, the calculation of which is beyond the scope of this Report. It may in other words be described as the age centre of the population. Thus when the Census was taken there were as many males below the age of 23·8 as there were above it.

Age Distribution of Selected Castes.

10. Subsidiary Tables 3 and 4 show the age distribution in 7 castes who together form about 38 per cent. of the total population and are well defined communities. The paucity of children of both sexes among Rajputs is marked and is undoubtedly due to the low proportion of females of all ages and the prohibition of widow remarriage which is permitted among the other castes selected.

Proportion of Children, Aged persons and Married Females.

11. Subsidiary Tables 5 and 5 (A) show the proportion of children under 10 to persons and married females aged 15 to 40; also the proportion of persons aged 60 and over to those aged 15 to 40. The figures call for no particular comment.

Vital Statistics.

12. Subsidiary Tables 7 to 10 contain figures for Vital statistics and it has already been shown in Chapter I that figures for births are most defective. The high mortality rates among infants under 1 year of age and females of child-bearing ages continue unabated in spite of the unrelaxed efforts of welfare workers.

1.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 OF EACH SEX.

Age	1931		1921		1911.		1901.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0—1 ...	313	355	271	311	390	441	130	126
1—2 ...	281	320	135	166	146	168	65	66
2—3 ...	285	336	199	248	285	321	130	138
3—4 ...	279	318	225	275	315	362	155	167
4—5 ...	268	290	210	243	257	268	187	188
Total 0—5 ...	**1,427**	**1,619**	**1,040**	**1,243**	**1,393**	**1,560**	**673**	**685**
5—10 ...	1,280	1,217	1,334	1,441	1,122	1,135	1,086	1,120
10—15 ...	1,162	1,104	1,267	1,117	818	677	1,367	1,242
15—20 ...	990	990	854	758	863	782	1,172	1,084
20—25 ...	1,034	1,012	772	784	1,085	1,091	1,112	1,166
25—30 ...	832	804	882	817	1,083	1,014	1,002	935
30—35 ...	709	690	994	998	1,014	1,001	908	917
35—40 ...	640	630	677	593	613	527	581	542
40—45 ...	582	557	780	795	677	751	830	865
45—50 ...	485	429	385	307	340	307	328	311
50—55 ...	378	386	470	511	529	559	484	546
55—60 ...	219	231	142	126	147	128	154	157
60—65 ...	164	199	260	339	254	334	308	430
65—70 ...	62	78	50	52	70	45		
70 and over ...	77	104	93	119	42	94		
Mean Age ...	**23·8**	**23·5**	**25·3**	**25·2**	**25·0**	**25·2**	**25·5**	**26·3**

2.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 OF EACH SEX IN EACH MAIN RELIGION.

Age	1931.		1921		1911		1901.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females.	Males	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Christian ...								
0—5 ...	1,063	1,344	1,005	1,317	844	1,224	875	719
5—10 ...	1,067	1,374	974	1,557	596	1,168	974	1,849
10—15 ...	1,055	1,385	965	1,437	715	906	1,343	1,570
15—20 ...	1,352	1,228	948	877	1,007	1,996	1,862	877
20—40 ...	4,055	3,251	4,673	3,349	5,666	3,330	3,470	3,688
40—60 ...	1,183	1,164	1,130	1,185	982	1,132	1,730	1,374
60 and over	225	234	310	278	190	244	246	473
Mean Age ...	**23·1**	**21·8**	**24·0**	**22·0**	**24·3**	**21·8**	**24·8**	**24·2**
Hindu ...								
0—5 ...	1,446	1,620	1,101	1,261	1,425	1,580	689	625
5—10 ...	1,237	1,209	1,424	1,474	1,126	1,121	1,111	1,107
10—15 ...	1,174	1,100	1,318	1,124	789	642	1,416	1,233
15—20 ...	994	984	850	742	851	762	1,163	1,094
20—40 ...	3,185	3,138	3,174	3,162	3,751	3,671	3,579	3,621
40—60 ...	1,671	1,573	1,753	1,728	1,702	1,750	1,808	1,896
60 and over	293	376	380	509	356	474	284	424
Mean Age ...	**23·7**	**23·6**	**24·7**	**24·9**	**25·0**	**25·3**	**25·5**	**26·5**
Jain ...								
0—5 ...	1,184	1,314	888	1,061	1,151	1,252	707	835
5—10 ...	1,107	1,030	1,112	1,166	1,030	1,049	943	949
10—15 ...	1,040	941	1,275	1,070	887	662	1,146	1,318
15—20 ...	976	968	931	859	929	752	941	1,059
20—40 ...	3,340	3,347	3,469	3,362	3,869	3,770	4,035	3,464
40—60 ...	2,029	1,984	1,957	2,000	1,891	2,043	1,964	2,018
60 and over.	324	421	368	482	293	472	264	362
Mean Age ...	**25·8**	**26·1**	**26·3**	**26·5**	**26·0**	**26·9**	**26·7**	**26·4**

2.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 OF EACH SEX IN EACH MAIN RELIGION.—*Concluded.*

Age	1931.		1921.		1911.		1901.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Muslim ...								
0—5 ...	1,421	1,694	866	1,181	1,358	1,588	880	965
5—10 ...	1,284	1,285	1,076	1,346	1,174	1,218	1,008	1,230
10—15 ...	1,142	1,136	1,106	1,081	964	847	1,187	1,254
15—20 ...	998	1,002	845	795	875	812	1,275	1,048
20—40 ...	3,259	3,082	3,744	3,269	3,488	3,428	3,598	3,243
40—60 ...	1,598	1,392	1,875	1,791	1,698	1,666	1,692	1,783
60 and over ...	348	409	488	537	448	491	420	477
Mean Age ...	**23·9**	**22·8**	**26·8**	**25·5**	**25·0**	**24·6**	**25·5**	**25·2**
Tribal ...								
0—5 ...	1,853	1,749	1,252	1,631	1,661	1,998	Not	available
5—10 ...	1,390	1,243	1,839	1,761	1,339	1,295		
10—15 ...	1,313	1,147	1,400	1,148	669	462		
15—20 ...	888	888	838	617	709	793		
20—40 ...	2,703	3,101	2,828	3,109	3,946	3,655		
40—60 ...	1,506	1,530	1,507	1,304	1,349	1,461		
60 and over ...	347	342	341	430	327	341		
Mean Age ...	**22·1**	**22·9**	**22·7**	**22·4**	**23·5**	**22·9**	**Not available.**	

3.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX IN CERTAIN CASTES.

CASTES.	MALES—NUMBER PER MILLE AGED—						FEMALES—NUMBER PER MILLE AGED—					
	0—6.	7—13.	14—16.	17—23	24—43.	44 and over.	0—6.	7—13	14—16.	17—23.	24—43.	44 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Balai ...	195	161	69	129	286	160	202	153	66	136	300	143
Jat ...	173	162	68	141	302	154	200	154	64	130	288	164
Mali ...	178	165	70	124	308	155	192	159	62	125	296	166
Merat ...	211	176	71	126	265	151	239	161	67	129	270	134
Raigar ...	209	178	69	128	282	134	233	158	80	130	275	124
Rajput ...	148	141	59	149	336	167	173	135	55	148	314	175
Rawat ...	209	182	71	117	256	165	233	169	61	120	276	141

4.—PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 14 AND OF PERSONS OVER 43 TO THOSE AGED 14—43 IN CERTAIN CASTES; ALSO OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 14—43 PER 100 FEMALES.

CASTES.	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN BOTH SEXES PER 100—		PROPORTION OF PERSONS OVER 43 PER 100 AGED 14—43—		NUMBER OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 14—43 PER 100 FEMALES OF ALL AGES.
	Persons aged 14—43.	Married Females aged 14—43.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Balai ...	72	163	33	29	44
Jat ...	69	172	30	34	43
Mali ...	70	175	31	34	41
Merat ...	85	200	33	29	42
Raigar ...	81	185	28	25	43
Rajput ...	56	162	31	34	42
Rawat ...	88	204	37	30	41

5.—PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 AND OF PERSONS AGED 60 AND OVER TO THOSE AGED 15—40; ALSO OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15—40 PER 100 FEMALES.

PROPORTION OF CHILDREN BOTH SEXES UNDER TEN—						PROPORTION OF PERSONS AGED 60 AND OVER PER 100 AGED 15—40.						NUMBER OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15—40 PER 100 FEMALES OF ALL AGES.		
Per 100 persons aged 15—40.			Per 100 Married Females aged 15—40.			1931.		1921.		1911.				
1931.	1921.	1911.	1931.	1921.	1911.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	1931.	1921.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
66	62	57	160	164	144	7	9	10	13	8	11	36	34	39

5 (A).—PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 AND OF PERSONS AGED 60 AND OVER TO THOSE AGED 15—40 IN CERTAIN RELIGIONS; ALSO OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15—40 PER 100 FEMALES.

RELIGION.	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN BOTH SEXES PER 100—						PROPORTION OF PERSONS AGED 60 AND OVER PER 100 AGED 15—40.						NUMBER OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15—40 PER 100 FEMALES OF ALL AGES.		
	Persons aged 15—40.			Married Females aged 15—40.			1931.		1921.		1911.				
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1931.	1921.	1911.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	1931.	1921.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Hindu ...	66	66	58	158	168	141	7	9	9	13	8	11	37	33	39
Muslim ...	67	50	61	168	150	155	8	10	11	13	10	12	36	35	37
Tribal ...	82	88	69	172	198	149	10	9	9	11	7	8	37	34	42

6.—VARIATION IN POPULATION AT CERTAIN AGE-PERIODS.

PERIOD.	VARIATION PER CENT. IN POPULATION.					
	All Ages.	0—10.	10—15	15—40.	40—60.	60 and over.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901—1910.	+ 5·1	+ 53·5	− 39·6	+ 0·8	− 1·7	+ 20·0
1911—1920.	− 1·2	− 4·4	+ 57·5	− 10·9	+ 1·3	+ 7·2
1921—1930.	+ 13·1	+ 23·3	+ 7·1	+ 15·8	+ 35·6	− 14·7

*Includes figures for unspecified age-periods.

7.—REPORTED BIRTH-RATE BY SEX.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN 1921-30 PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF 1921.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
1921.	31·1	16·6	14·5
1922.	30·3	16·1	14·2
1923.	32·6	17·3	15·3
1924.	33·3	18·1	15·2
1925.	33·2	17·8	15·4
1926.	31·4	17·0	14·4
1927.	30·4	16·5	13·9
1928.	33·3	18·1	15·2
1929.	34·4	18·8	15·6
1930.	33·6	18·4	15·2

8.—REPORTED DEATH-RATE BY SEX.

YEAR	NUMBER OF DEATHS IN 1921-30 PER 1,000 OF SEX CONCERNED OF TOTAL POPULATION OF 1921.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
1921.	28·4	27·7	29·1
1922.	22·2	21·4	23·1
1923.	25 6	25·4	25·8
1924.	25·0	24 5	25·5
1925.	23·5	22·9	24·2
1926.	31·7	30·4	33·2
1927.	26·2	25·0	27·5
1928.	25·9	25·5	26·3
1929.	30 0	29 5	30·7
1930.	27 9	27·3	28·6

9.—REPORTED DEATH-RATE BY SEX AND AGE, IN DECADE AND IN SELECTED YEARS PER MILLE LIVING AT SAME AGE ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1921.

AGE.	AVERAGE OF DECADE		1921.		1922.		1926.		1929	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Ages ...	**25·99**	**27·43**	**27·70**	**29·15**	**21·42**	**23·11**	**30·43**	**33·18**	**29·46**	**30·69**
Under year ...	273 61	289 96	257 28	255 43	206 11	207 35	259 90	241·79	24 092	234 73
1— 5 ...	70·76	65·82	62·77	58·80	41·54	40 01	86 45	80 26	84·18	78 69
5—10 ...	7·55	7 71	9·37	8 95	4·76	5·96	8·34	9·56	6·42	6·27
10—15 ...	5·57	7·36	6·50	8·01	5 04	5·95	6 91	8·21	5·48	7·69
15—20 ...	8·07	14 96	8 69	13 91	7·51	14·44	9·21	16 31	8·04	15·90
20—30 ...	9·42	14 17	12·20	16 05	9 08	13·45	10 41	17·74	8·86	15·44
30—40 ...	11·11	12 34	15 41	15 85	11·90	12 26	13 45	15·57	11·54	12 70
40—50 ...	16·86	14 49	19·35	17 68	16·90	14 35	21·58	18·89	19·16	14·95
50—60 ...	34 59	25·77	36 48	28·53	30·06	23 87	39 27	20 81	44·23	30 41
60 and over ...	79·99	65 42	79·80	67·77	72·15	61·08	99 15	87 24	101·82	84·02

10.—REPORTED DEATHS FROM CERTAIN DISEASES PER MILLE OF THE POPULATION.

DISEASE.	ACTUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS IN—											AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE PER MILLE OF POPULATOIN OF 1921.
	1921	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	Total of ten years.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cholera ...	35	2	9	32	...	2	4	68	20	41	213	040
Small-pox ...	724	8	42	619	1,151	306	249	496	250	757	4,602	930
Plague ...	...	2	5	1	...	6	...	6	...	...	20	·004
Fever ...	9,804	8,184	9,805	8,932	7,984	12,630	10,874	9,698	11,759	10,407	99,577	20·100

CHAPTER V.

Sex.

Reference to Statistics.

1. In all the Imperial Tables and Provincial Tables I and II the figures for the population have been shown by Sexes. Imperial Table VII shows the population by sexes at different age-periods while Imperial Table VIII gives similar information for selected castes. At the end of this Chapter will be found three Subsidiary Tables setting forth the proportions of the sexes in greater detail while two Subsidiary Tables deal with sex ratios at birth and death.

Accuracy.

2. There is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the work of enumeration. The enumerators were all local men who had intimate knowledge of the population resident in their blocks and the wilful concealment of persons of either sex would scarcely have been possible on any large scale.

General Proportions of the Sexes.

3. Of the 560,292 persons enumerated in Ajmer-Merwara 296,081 were males and 264,211 were females. There was thus an excess of 31,870 males or in other words the number of females per 1,000 males was 892.

Previous Censuses have revealed the fact that, taking the Indian Empire from North to South, the marked deficiency of females in the North and North-West gradually decreases with a South-ward course till an actual excess is reached in Behar and Orissa and Madras.

The marginal statement is therefore of interest in emphasising this fact. In making comparisons with other Provinces, etc., it should be remembered that 32 per cent. of the population of Ajmer-Merwara live in Urban areas where statistics show that the proportion of females is never so great as among a Rural population. The presence of a large City like Ajmer in a small province unduly raises the proportion of town-dwellers to an extent not found in other Provinces and thereby reduces the proportionate number of females. The marginal statement shows the number of females per 1,000 males in the different units composing the Province.

Provinces, etc.	Number of females per 1,000 males.	
	1931.	1921.
Baluchistan ...	778	731
Sind ...	783	786
Punjab and Delhi ...	829	826
Ajmer-Merwara ...	892	837
Rajputana North-West Dry Area ...	898	894
United Provinces ...	904	909
Rajputana East ...	912	900
India ...	940	945
Central India ...	948	954
Central Provinces ...	999	1,002
Behar and Orissa. ...	1,008	1,029
Madras ...	1,021	1,028

Urban.		Rural	
Ajmer City ...	811	Ajmer Sub-division ...	917
Nasirabad ...	804	Kekri " " ...	944
Beawar ...	852	Beawar Tehsil ...	924
Kekri ...	970	Todgarh " ...	933
Deoli ...	834		
All Urban areas. ...	**823**	**All Rural areas.** ...	**927**

Sex Proportions by Religions.

4. Subsidiary Table 2 shows the number of females per 1,000 males in various age-periods for each of the major religions. For all ages, at each of the last three Censuses, the proportions were as follows:—

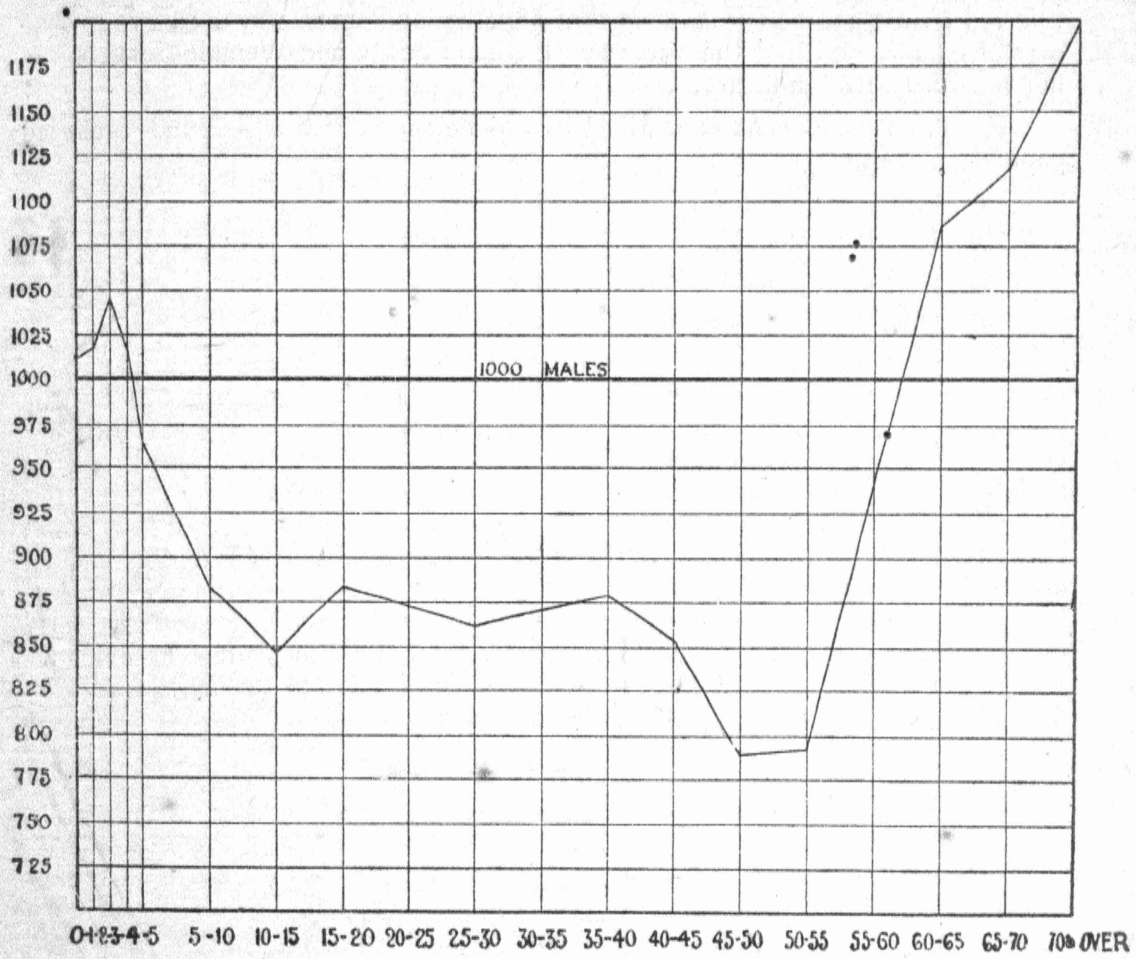
	1931.	1921.	1911.
All Religions	892	837	884
Hindus	907	876	897
Muslims	844	708	849
Jains	870	872	878

The relatively small proportion of females among Muslims and Jains is explained by the fact that 555 and 333 per mille of persons of these two religions respectively are town-dwellers.

Sex Proportions at Various Ages.

5. It has already been stated in Chapter IV that, on account of adjustments in age made at this Census, comparisons of the proportions at various age-periods with similar figures obtained at past Censuses, are unreliable. The following diagram however shows that females exceed males at ages from 0-4 and again at ages of 60 and over. The low female ratio at the ages of 10-15 is undoubtedly due to early marriage and premature child-bearing, mortality being assisted by insanitary methods of midwifery. The recorded deaths as shown in Subsidiary Table 5, however, reveal excessive female mortality at the unadjusted ages of 15-20 and 20-30, which, if due to these reasons, would probably tend to an exaggeration of age on the part of those reporting the occurrences. The low ratios at 45-50 and 50-55 are possibly the effect of heavy female mortality from influenza in 1917-18. The epidemic is known to have been particularly fatal among middle aged females.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES BY MAIN AGE PERIODS 1931.



Sex Proportions in Various Castes.

6. From Imperial Table XVII it is possible to determine the number of females per 1,000 males in each of the castes shown therein. For the larger communities at the past three Censuses the figures are as shown in the margin.

CASTE.	1931	1921	1911
Chamar	986	989	957
Balai	959	934	948
Kumhar	955	925	956
Rawat	913	884	892
Gujar	907	862	884
Jat	884	838	845
Oswal	860	885	881
Brahman	840	795	866
Rajput	788	701	744

It is interesting to note that females are relatively more numerous in widow re-marrying castes and that numerical superiority varies inversely with the order of social precedence.

Sex Ratio at Birth.

7. In a paper by Mr. S. de Jastrezbski entitled the 'Sex Ratio at Birth' much material on the subject has been discussed and analysed. The conclusions reached by him are that masculinity at birth is affected by race, that it is greater in Rural than in Urban populations, that it is probably slightly greater in first than in subsequent births, and that so far as evidence goes, war raises the ratio of masculinity. These theories cannot be wholely tested when applied to this Province, as the available vital statistics are for the whole Province and do not discriminate between Urban and Rural populations. Subsidiary Table 4 however shows that during the past decade, the ratio of female to 1,000 male births was 852. In the years 1911-20 it was 889 and for 1901-10 it was 865. Considering that, firstly, similar figures for the period 1891-1920 were 907 for the Punjab and 920 for the United Provinces, and, secondly that females are in excess among the population aged 0-5, it seems more than likely that the registration of female births is defective.

Sex Ratio at Death.

8. Subsidiary Table 4 shows that in the years between 1921 and 1930 the ratio of female to 1,000 male deaths has fallen below 900 on no less than seven occasions, while between 1901 and 1920 it only did so four times. For the past decade, taken as a whole, the ratio is 884. In the thirty years ending with 1920 the ratio in the Punjab was 943 and in the United Provinces 919. In normal times there is said to be a close connection between the birth and death ratios and the number of females living per 1,000 males. The relevant figures are 852, 884 and 892. In addition to the defective registration of all births referred to in Chapter I it is likely that registration is markedly defective in the case of females and that the numerous deaths of newly born female infants are not recorded with regularity.

General Conclusions.

9. The reasons usually ascribed to a deficiency of females in the censused population are:—

(a) faulty enumeration,
(b) female infanticide,
(c) neglect of female infant life, and
(d) early marriage and premature child-bearing.

Of these four there is no reason to think that the enumeration has been faulty. All the features common to an Indian population are borne out by the figures pertaining to the proportion of women at various ages and in different castes representative of all sections of society. The second and third reasons may be considered together. Deliberate infanticide seldom comes to light but there is no doubt that unwanted female infants are often so neglected that death is the result. In childhood, boys thrive at the expense of girls and the sudden drop in the proportion of females after the age of 4 bears testimony to this. The low proportion at the ages of 10 to 15 are undoubtedly caused by early marriage and its attendant evils. As regards vital statistics, sufficient evidence has been quoted to show that they are unreliable and do not furnish satisfactory data from which useful conclusions can be drawn.

1.—GENERAL PROPORTION OF THE SEXES.

NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.						PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION IN ACTUAL POPULATION.						PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION IN NATURAL POPULATION.	
1931.		1921.		1911.		1921—31.		1911—21.		1901—1911.		1921—1931.	
Actual Population.	Natural Population.	Actual Population.	Natural Population.	Actual Population	Natural Population.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
892	861	837	850	884	810	+ 9·8	+ 17·1	+ 1·3	− 4·0	+ 6·0	+ 4·1	+ 19·6	+ 21·1

2.—NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES AT DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS BY RELIGIONS AT EACH OF THE LAST THREE CENSUSES.

AGE.	ALL RELIGIONS.			HINDU.			JAIN.			MUSLIM.		
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1931.	1921.*	1911.*	1931.	1921.	1911.	1931.	1921.	1911.
1*	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0— 1 ...	1,012	960	999	1,008	957	1,023	1,024	1,084	979	1,033	941	904
1— 2 ...	1,018	1,029	1,019	1,026	1,048	1,018	992	851	944	1,000	992	1,087
2— 3 ...	1,045	1,044	994	1,056	1,050	998	916	1,021	963	1,030	1,022	1,001
3— 4 ...	1,017	1,024	1,014	1,025	1,023	1,021	914	1,081	966	1,009	976	968
4— 5 ...	964	966	928	966	978	912	960	1,129	909	959	910	967
Total 0—5 ...	***1,012***	***1,000***	***989***	***1,017***	***1,004***	***994***	***964***	***1,042***	***956***	***1,006***	***966***	***961***
5—10 ...	883	905	894	887	907	892	809	915	895	879	886	881
10—15 ...	847	739	731	850	747	730	787	731	694	839	692	745
15—20 ...	884	743	801	899	765	803	859	805	711	849	666	788
20—25 ...	873	850	932	893	971	975	855	958	931	839	687	898
25—30 ...	861	776	827	881	836	847	902	810	808	807	594	809
Total 0—30 ...	***900***	***839***	***876***	***910***	***868***	***888***	***863***	***866***	***841***	***879***	***738***	***856***
30—35 ...	870	837	873	899	909	879	862	837	907	766	641	854
35—40 ...	879	733	760	907	772	772	874	783	758	758	590	737
40—45 ...	854	854	981	874	904	988	872	925	1,062	758	703	942
45—50 ...	789	667	797	806	698	813	809	729	800	712	562	724
50—55 ...	793	909	932	812	955	952	832	1,048	1,039	699	754	818
55—60 ...	943	745	733	965	803	758	922	833	714	785	536	652
60—65 ...	1,085	1,094	1,168	1,137	1,186	1,198	1,074	1,297	1,442	889	829	972
65—70 ...	1,118	864	968	1,164	977	1,000	1,132	1,081	1,145	979	527	747
70 and Over ...	1,198	1,073	1,182	1,218	1,246	1,293	1,270	778	1,611	1,180	778	916
Total 30 and over.	***876***	***835***	***897***	***901***	***890***	***911***	***881***	***881***	***937***	***774***	***666***	***835***
Total all ages (Actual population).	***892***	***837***	***884***	***907***	***876***	***897***	***870***	***872***	***878***	***844***	***708***	***849***
Total all ages (Natural ¶ Population) ...	***861***	***850***	***810***	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Brahmanic Hindus only. ¶ Figures for Columns 5 to 13 are not available.

3.—NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES FOR CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES.

CASTES.	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.						
	All Ages.	0—6.	7—13.	14—16.	17—23.	24—43.	44 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Balai	959	992	915	915	1,012	1,005	858
Jat	884	1,025	838	831	813	843	942
Mali	909	985	876	803	912	874	974
Rawat	913	1,015	847	781	937	984	783
Merat	883	1,001	804	827	907	900	785
Raigar	956	1,063	851	1,104	969	934	882
Rajput	788	914	753	724	780	732	818

4.—ACTUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED FOR EACH SEX DURING THE DECADES 1901-1910, 1911-1920 AND 1921-1930.

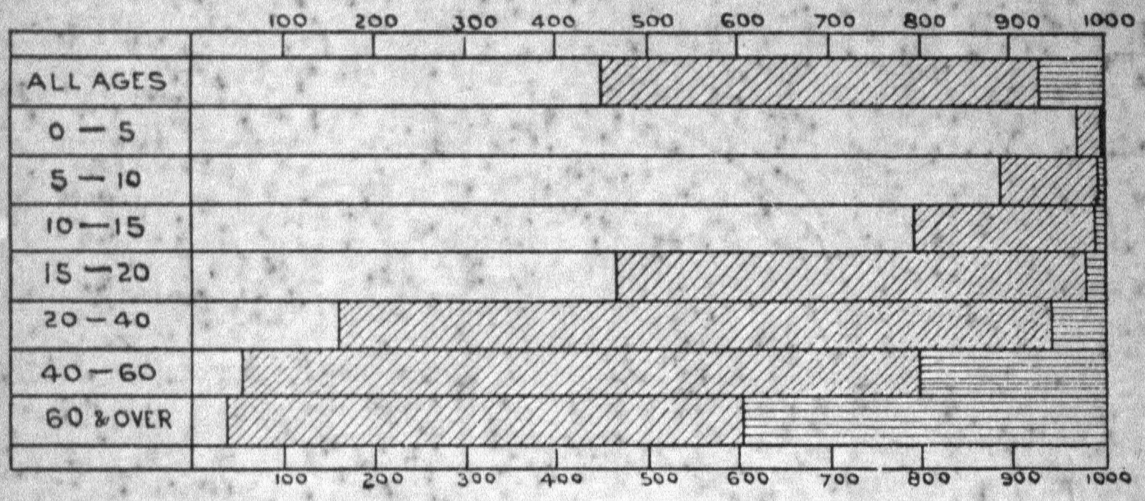
YEAR	NUMBER OF BIRTHS			NUMBER OF DEATHS.			DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COLUMNS 2 AND 3. EXCESS OF LATTER OVER FORMER ... +. DEFICIT ... -.	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COLUMNS 5 AND 6. EXCESS OF LATTER OVER FORMER ... +. DEFICIT ... -.	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COLUMNS 4 AND 7. EXCESS OF FORMER OVER LATTER ... +. DEFICIT ... -.	NUMBER OF FEMALE-BIRTHS PER 1,000 MALE-BIRTHS.	NUMBER OF FEMALE-DEATHS PER 1,000 MALE-DEATHS.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1901 ...	4,175	3,504	7,679	8,321	7,477	15,798	- 671	- 844	- 8,119	839	899
1902 ...	9,213	7,994	17,207	8,216	7,456	15,672	- 1,219	- 760	+ 1,535	868	907
1903 ...	7,601	6,460	14,061	7,159	6,561	13,720	- 1,141	- 598	+ 341	850	916
1904 ...	8,529	7,468	15,997	6,843	6,306	13,149	- 1,061	- 537	+ 2,848	876	922
1905 ...	9,564	8,238	17,802	8,449	7,883	16,332	- 1,326	- 566	+ 1,470	861	933
1906 ...	7,335	6,454	13,789	7,876	7,491	15,367	- 881	- 385	- 1,578	880	951
1907 ...	8,076	6,805	14,881	7,303	6,828	14,131	- 1,271	- 475	+ 750	843	935
1908 ...	10,823	9,438	20,261	9,719	9,374	19,093	- 1,385	- 345	+ 1,168	872	965
1909 ...	9,698	8,323	18,021	12,162	12,130	24,292	- 1,375	- 32	- 6,271	858	997
1910 ...	10,302	9,553	20,355	11,937	11,885	23,882	- 1,249	- 112	- 3,527	884	991
Total 1901-1910.	**85,816**	**74,237**	**160,053**	**88,045**	**83,391**	**171,436**	**- 11,579**	**- 4,654**	**- 11,383**	**865**	**947**
1911 ...	11,984	10,716	22,700	11,099	10,083	21,182	- 1,268	- 1,016	+ 1,518	894	908
1912 ...	12,416	11,193	23,609	10,014	9,164	19,178	- 1,223	- 850	+ 4,431	901	915
1913 ...	11,368	10,288	21,656	6,864	6,096	12,960	- 1,080	- 768	+ 8,696	905	888
1914 ...	12,393	11,122	23,515	7,898	7,310	15,208	- 1,271	- 588	+ 8,307	897	926
1915 ...	11,672	10,281	21,953	6,850	6,202	13,052	- 1,391	- 648	+ 8,901	881	905
1916 ...	10,115	9,283	19,398	10,465	9,831	20,296	- 832	- 634	- 898	918	939
1917 ...	9,835	8,620	18,455	25,782	25,841	51,623	- 1,215	+ 59	- 33,168	876	1,002
1918 ...	7,185	6,029	13,214	28,549	29,004	57,553	- 1,156	+ 455	- 44,339	839	1,016
1919 ...	8,021	7,042	15,063	7,627	6,748	14,375	- 979	- 879	+ 688	878	885
1920 ...	7,443	6,484	13,927	6,974	5,918	12,892	- 959	- 1,056	+ 1,035	871	849
Total 1911-1920.	**102,432**	**91,058**	**193,490**	**122,122**	**116,197**	**238,319**	**- 11,374**	**- 5,925**	**- 44,829**	**889**	**951**
1921 ...	8,234	7,184	15,418	7,492	6,581	14,073	- 1,050	- 911	+ 1,345	872	878
1922 ...	7,981	7,017	14,988	5,773	5,216	10,989	- 964	- 557	+ 4,009	879	904
1923 ...	8,575	7,562	16,137	6,853	5,838	12,691	- 1,013	- 1,015	+ 3,446	882	852
1924 ...	8,964	7,541	16,505	6,601	5,763	12,364	- 1,423	- 838	+ 4,141	841	873
1925 ...	8,794	7,642	16,436	6,182	5,477	11,659	- 1,152	- 705	+ 4,777	869	886
1926 ...	8,426	7,108	15,534	8,202	7,490	15,692	- 1,318	- 712	- 158	844	913
1927 ...	8,191	6,896	15,087	6,757	6,210	12,967	- 1,295	- 547	+ 2,120	842	919
1928 ...	8,951	7,554	16,505	6,886	5,940	12,826	- 1,397	- 946	+ 3,679	844	863
1929 ...	9,306	7,728	17,034	7,942	6,928	14,870	- 1,578	- 1,014	+ 2,164	830	872
1930 ...	9,134	7,523	16,658	7,373	6,460	13,833	- 1,612	- 913	+ 2,825	824	876
Total 1921-1930.	**86,557**	**73,755**	**160,312**	**70,061**	**61,903**	**131,964**	**- 12,802**	**- 8,158**	**+ 28,348**	**852**	**884**

5.—NUMBER OF DEATHS OF EACH SEX AT DIFFERENT AGES.

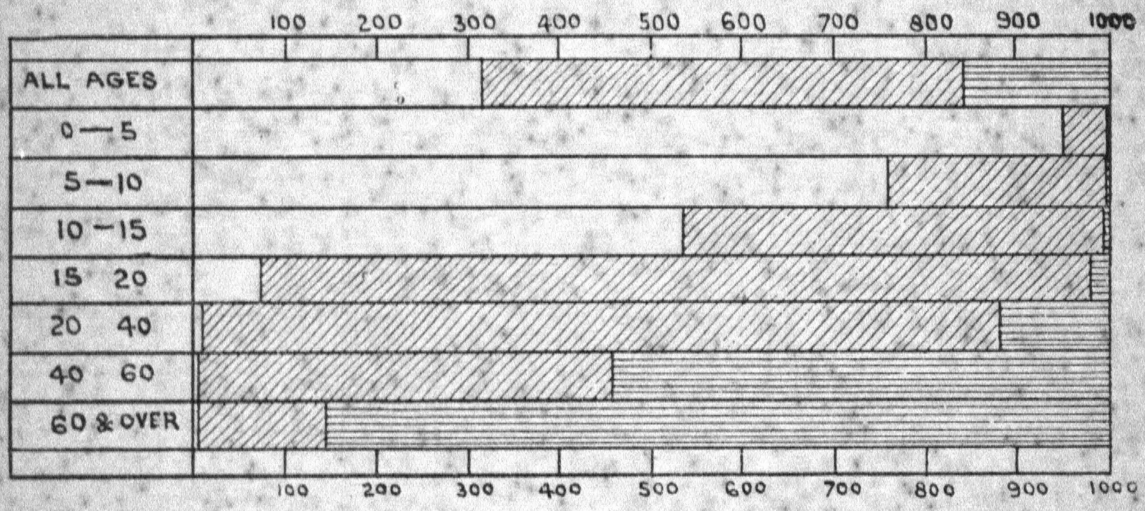
AGES.	1921.		1922.		1923.		1924.		1925.		1926.		1927.		1928.		1929.		1930.		TOTAL.		AVERAGE NUMBER OF FEMALE DEATHS PER 1,000 MALE DEATHS.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
0— 1 ...	2,118	1,835	1,645	1,455	2,102	1,716	2,050	1,704	1,896	1,512	2,190	1,918	1,811	1,590	2,028	1,597	2,242	1,814	1,946	1,714	20,028	16,855	842
1— 5 ...	1,301	1,236	861	841	1,561	1,398	1,268	1,218	1,380	1,292	1,792	1,687	1,612	1,493	1,498	1,884	1,745	1,654	1,649	1,527	14,667	13,730	936
5—10 ...	337	291	171	194	243	174	284	246	302	275	300	311	257	259	235	256	281	204	355	301	2,715	2,511	925
10—15 ...	222	202	172	150	146	152	183	187	199	214	236	207	187	189	152	162	187	194	219	200	1,903	1,857	976
15—20 ...	200	238	173	247	176	225	174	223	195	224	212	279	144	284	166	237	185	272	233	330	1,858	2,559	1,377
20—30 ...	544	580	405	436	417	426	366	489	352	439	464	641	365	494	437	494	395	558	455	515	4,200	5,122	1,220
30—40 ...	694	569	536	440	478	437	460	392	375	378	606	559	442	421	413	414	520	456	481	366	5,005	4,432	886
40—50 ...	608	440	531	357	426	324	524	331	385	285	678	470	479	353	506	312	602	372	558	361	5,297	3,605	681
50—60 ...	602	410	496	343	499	322	561	342	425	307	648	414	567	366	573	355	730	437	607	407	5,708	3,703	649
60 & over	866	780	783	703	805	664	731	631	673	551	1,076	1,004	893	761	878	729	1,105	967	870	739	8,680	7,529	867

PROPORTION OF UNMARRIED, MARRIED AND WIDOWED PERSONS
PER 1000 OF EACH AGE GROUP

MALES



FEMALES



	MALES			FEMALES		
	UNMARRIED	MARRIED.	WIDOWED.	UNMARRIED	MARRIED	WIDOWED
ALL AGES	450	482	68	317	527	156
0-5	974	25	1	951	48	1
5-10	890	106	4	761	235	4
10-15	797	196	7	538	456	6
15-20	467	514	19	75	905	20
20-40	164	778	58	10	876	114
40-60	55	745	200	4	457	539
60 & OVER	38	567	395	4	142	854

CHAPTER VI.

Civil Condition.

1. The heading to column 6 of the Schedule was— "Married, Unmarried or Widowed" and further instructions to Enumerators were that divorced persons were to be entered as 'Widowed'. On account of a certain reluctance to give a direct reply of 'Widowed', it was found necessary, if the answer was 'Married', to make further enquiry as to whether the husband or wife was alive. Although the fact was probably well-known to enumerators of blocks in rural areas, innumerable instances occurred, where the enumerated were not so well-known, of a reply of 'Married' having to be converted to 'Widowed'. Widows who had taken a second husband by the rite variously known as *Karao*, *Nata*, etc. and persons living together whose religious or social tenets enjoin or allow cohabitation without preliminary formalities, were to be entered as married. **Reference to Statistics.**

The results of these enquiries are recorded in Imperial Table VII and for certain Selected Castes, in Imperial Table VIII. At the end of this Chapter will be found five Subsidiary Tables giving the following information:—

1. Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each sex of each main religion and in each main age-period at the last four Censuses.
2. Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each main religion.
3. Distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion.
4. Proportion of the sexes by Civil Condition at certain ages for main religions.
5. Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for Selected Castes.

2. Of a total population of 560,292 persons, 217,250 are unmarried, 282,116 are married, while 60,926 are widowed. **General Summary.**

In brief the following statement summarises the marital condition of every 1,000 persons at each of the last three Censuses:—

Civil Condition.	1931.		1921.		1911.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Unmarried. ...	238	150	254	149	251	145
Married. ...	255	249	240	221	241	239
Widowed. ...	35	73	50	86	39	85
Total ...	528	472	544	456	531	469

The universality of marriage in India is well-known and the figures for the unmarried at this Census generally emphasise its greater prevalence amongst both sexes during the last ten years. The succeeding paragraphs of this Chapter will show that on the whole economic and prudential considerations are not overriding the Oriental traditions of universal marriage.

The approximation in the numbers of married males and females negatives the idea common among the uninformed that the Indian is polygamous. The disparity in the figures for 1921 was undoubtedly due to the temporary presence of a large number of male pilgrims in Ajmer City. The statement also demonstrates in a general way the earlier age of marriage among females and the consequent excess of widows over widowers.

Main Statistics.

3. If we examine the diagram at the beginning of this Chapter and Subsidiary Table 1 and compare the figures with those for any European country, three features in Indian conditions at once come to light—namley the universality of marriage, its early age and the large proportion of widows. In the margin are shown the number of males and females in various European countries who are unmarried and similar figures for this Province.

Country	Number per mille of Unmarried.—	
	Males.	Females.
Ajmer-Merwara ...	450	317
England ...	592	571
Italy ...	598	545
Russia ...	571	530

The Universality of Marriage.

4. In Ajmer-Merwara among all girls of 15 and under, 224 out of every 1,000 have already been married. Between the ages of 15 and 20, only 75 per mille have remained unmarried, while of those aged 20-40 only 10 per mille are spinsters. So much for the blessed state among the female population. The desire for marriage among the male population is exemplified by the fact that of all those aged 30 and under, 358 per mille have been married and among all those aged 20-40 only 164 per mille have remained unmarried.

Early Marriage.

5. In recent years there have been many movements on foot to postpone the time of marriage till the contracting parties had reached an age when their physical and mental development would be such as to fit them for union, its implications and consequences, but tradition and long standing customs die hard in the East. However abhorrent early marriage may seem to western minds, it should be remembered that the ceremony of '*Shadi*' or '*Biyah*' is more in the nature of a fulfilment of universal law in the East than an implication that the couple should at once settle down to married life as it is understood in the West. If the bride or bridegroom are of a very tender age, many years usually elapse before they start living together. Each remains under the parental roof and the evils of infant marriage are only manifest when the parents or guardians anticipate the natural process of physical development by permitting consummation before either boy or girl or both are sufficiently past the age of puberty for the union to be justifiable in the interests of the well-being of the race as a whole and the next generation. Recent social activities, however, have resulted in an Act being passed prohibiting marriage under the age of 18 for boys and of 14 for girls. The bill was sponsored by the representative for the Province in the Legislative Assembly and is now known as the Sarda Act. When its features were known and before it passed into law, the result was a regular spate of marriages of the very young. Whether this was merely a hostile gesture towards what was considered to be interference with the social liberty of the people, it is difficult to say. The fact remains that in 1921 there were 45 little boys among a thousand of those aged 5-10 who had been married and that in 1931 their numbers had risen to 110. Among little girls, the ratio has risen from 20 to 49 for those aged 0-5 and from 111 to 239 for those aged 5-10.

The number of Married and Widowed boys and girls per 1,000—

Aged.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1931	1921.	1931.	1921.
0—5. ...	26	7	49	20
5—10. ...	110	45	239	111
10—15 ...	203	149	462	425

The marginal statement shows the increase in detail.

It was shown in Chapter IV that for unadjusted ages the proportions at this Census would be slightly less but not so materially as to detract from the fact that infant marriage increased in prevalence during the decade.

The Number of Widows.

6. The number of widows per 1,000 females of all ages now stands at 156. Subsidiary Table 1 shows that this figure is considerably less than that shown at any other Census in the last thirty years and the reason is probably the absence of any abnormal mortality among males during the decade. In 1921 the proportion of widows per 1,000 females in England was only 82 in spite of the male losses in the war.

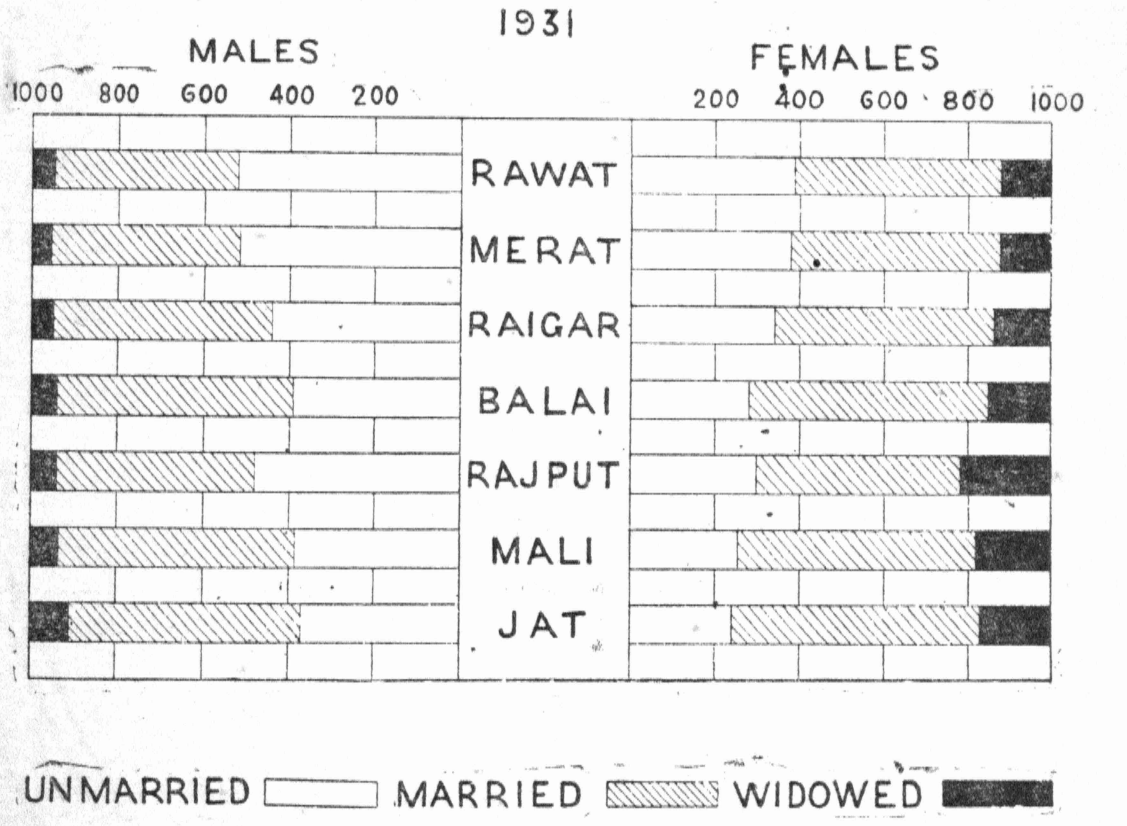
Civil Condition by Religion.

7. Subsidiary Table 2 shows the Civil Condition by sexes in each religion at the ages of 0-5, 5-10, 10-15, 15-40 and 40 and over. The salient features are brought out by the marginal statement for Hindus, Jains and Muslims. The earlier age of marriage among the Hindus is very noticeable and as they form the bulk of the population, the figures for the whole Province are of course affected accordingly.

Religion.	Number of Married per 1,000 in each age-period.					
	Males.			Females.		
	0—5.	5—10.	10—15.	0—5.	5—10.	10—15.
Hindus. ...	27	120	220	54	263	488
Jains. ...	12	25	50	10	69	272
Muslims. ...	22	65	126	31	158	379

Civil Condition by Selected Castes.

8. The castes selected are seven in number and represent various sections of society. Subsidiary Table 5 shows the distribution of unmarried, married and widowed persons of each sex at different age-periods and the figures for comparative purposes are brought out clearly in the following diagram:—



The most striking feature of the detailed figures is that among 1,000 Jat boys aged from 7 to 13 only 664 are unmarried and for girls similarly aged the corresponding numbers per mille are only 425. At the ages of 14 to 16 only 418 Jat boys and 39 Jat girls per 1,000 of each sex of those ages remain unmarried. Very different figures are shown by Rawats among whom at the ages from 7 to 13 there are 949 boys and 857 girls who are unmarried and at the ages of 14 to 16, 818 and 228 boys and girls respectively are still so.

Civil Condition in Ajmer City.

9. If the figures shown in Imperial Table VII Part II are reduced to proportions per mille, we extract the following figures for the number of unmarried males and females in the three earliest quinquennial age-periods and

can compare them with the figures for the rest of the Province:—

Age-period.	UNMARRIED PER MILLE OF EACH AGE-PERIOD.			
	Ajmer City.		Ajmer-Merwara excluding Ajmer City.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0— 5	979	973	972	945
5—10	933	843	880	742
10—15	861	629	781	515

It appears therefore that public opinion in Urban areas is more appreciative of the dangers of early marriage for both sexes.

General Conclusions.

10. The foregoing discussion on the Civil Condition of the people leads one to the conclusion that the most striking feature of this Census is the large increase in early marriages that took place just before the Sarda Act became law. The next Census should show, if public opinion accepts its provisions as being beneficial, very different results.

1.—DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX, MAIN RELIGION AND MAIN AGE-PERIOD AT EACH OF THE LAST FOUR CENSUSES.

Religion.	Sex and Age-period.	Unmarried.				Married.				Widowed.			
		1931.	1921	1911.	1901.	1931.	1921.	1911	1901	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ALL RELIGIONS.	**Males (All Ages).**	**450**	**466**	**472**	**454**	**482**	**441**	**454**	**464**	**68**	**93**	**74**	**82**
	0—5 ...	974	993	996	998	25	6	4	2	1	1	...	...
	5—10 ...	890	955	966	961	106	41	32	36	4	4	2	3
	10—15 ...	797	851	876	846	196	137	116	135	7	12	8	91
	15—20 ...	467	629	682	640	514	348	296	317	19	23	22	34
	20—40 ...	164	190	226	209	778	718	708	705	58	97	71	86
	40—60 ...	55	58	48	83	745	722	770	739	200	225	182	178
	60 and over ...	38	41	46	57	567	561	577	579	395	398	377	364
	Females (All Ages).	**317**	**326**	**309**	**276**	**527**	**485**	**511**	**516**	**156**	**189**	**180**	**208**
	0—5 ...	951	980	988	993	48	19	12	7	1	1	...	...
	5—10 ...	761	889	917	902	235	106	80	89	4	5	8	9
	10—15 ...	588	575	559	610	456	411	430	365	6	14	11	25
	15—20 ...	75	91	101	173	905	880	870	767	20	29	29	60
	20—40 ...	10	11	11	26	876	845	874	825	114	144	115	149
	40—60 ...	4	6	6	16	457	457	459	416	539	537	535	568
	60 and over ...	4	8	6	7	142	116	107	113	854	876	887	880
CHRISTIAN.	**Males (All Ages).**	**703**	**688**	**719**	**572**	**271**	**279**	**257**	**360**	**26**	**33**	**24**	**68**
	0—5 ...	991	1,000	1,000	1,000	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	5—10 ...	993	1,000	1,000	990	7	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
	10—15 ...	986	945	987	961	14	55	13	39	...	...	...	...
	15—20 ...	932	990	957	788	66	10	40	195	2	...	3	17
	20—40 ...	616	615	701	865	362	362	287	558	22	23	12	82
	40—60 ...	89	141	94	115	831	737	806	710	80	122	100	175
	60 and over ...	67	81	81	212	622	656	582	519	311	263	387	269
	Females (All Ages).	**581**	**562**	**575**	**430**	**344**	**351**	**357**	**475**	**75**	**87**	**68**	**95**
	0—5 ...	992	990	1,000	1,000	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5—10 ...	988	998	996	1,000	10	2	4	...	2	...	...	...
	10—15 ...	968	964	959	659	27	27	41	341	5	9	...	...
	15—20 ...	677	766	747	482	309	229	251	489	14	5	2	29
	20—40 ...	252	171	250	168	692	752	692	802	56	77	58	30
	40—60 ...	106	101	130	133	585	556	598	560	309	343	272	307
	60 and over ...	43	31	113	26	232	277	189	187	725	692	698	787
HINDU.	**Males (All Ages).**	**434**	**466**	**463**	**444**	**500**	**439**	**462**	**471**	**66**	**95**	**75**	**85**
	0—5 ...	972	992	996	1,000	27	7	4	...	1	1	...	...
	5—10 ...	875	948	963	958	120	47	35	39	5	5	2	3
	10—15 ...	772	833	863	840	220	154	128	139	8	13	9	21
	15—20 ...	428	596	661	613	553	378	315	340	19	26	24	47
	20—40 ...	134	165	210	188	811	731	717	721	55	104	73	91
	40—60 ...	46	45	45	83	752	719	772	737	202	236	183	180
	60 and over ...	37	34	46	57	569	549	569	561	394	417	385	382
	Females (All Ages).	**306**	**320**	**300**	**259**	**537**	**488**	**517**	**525**	**157**	**192**	**183**	**216**
	0—5 ...	945	978	986	991	54	21	14	9	1	1	...	...
	5—10 ...	733	875	907	889	263	119	90	99	4	6	3	12
	10—15 ...	505	538	524	580	488	446	464	392	7	16	12	28
	15—20 ...	61	69	71	155	919	901	899	779	20	30	30	66
	20—40 ...	5	5	6	20	881	846	880	824	114	149	114	156
	40—60 ...	2	3	4	16	455	450	450	407	543	547	546	577
	60 and over ...	3	6	4	5	124	102	102	101	873	892	894	894
JAIN.	**Males (All Ages).**	**501**	**511**	**513**	**485**	**393**	**362**	**380**	**417**	**106**	**127**	**107**	**98**
	0—5 ...	988	998	999	1,000	12	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
	5—10 ...	973	994	996	976	25	4	4	20	2	2	...	4
	10—15 ...	947	959	943	844	50	38	54	142	3	3	3	14
	15—20 ...	572	679	735	681	412	316	257	287	16	5	8	32
	20—40 ...	258	276	302	312	665	606	601	609	77	118	97	79
	40—60 ...	162	137	148	167	536	531	567	572	302	332	285	261
	60 and over ...	95	108	132	114	381	340	388	520	524	552	480	366
	Females (All Ages).	**306**	**308**	**278**	**321**	**442**	**404**	**435**	**458**	**252**	**288**	**287**	**221**
	0—5 ...	987	996	997	995	10	2	3	5	3	2	...	...
	5—10 ...	928	986	990	973	69	13	9	25	3	1	1	2
	10—15 ...	723	718	634	801	272	278	350	179	5	9	16	20
	15—20 ...	88	51	57	203	872	900	887	734	40	49	56	63
	20—40 ...	8	12	6	39	765	695	726	755	227	293	268	206
	40—60 ...	7	9	8	21	828	288	331	414	665	703	666	565
	60 and over ...	8	5	5	15	76	99	60	266	916	896	935	719

1.—DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX, MAIN RELIGION AND MAIN AGE-PERIOD AT EACH OF THE LAST FOUR CENSUSES.—*Concluded.*

Religion	Sex and Age-period.	Unmarried.				Married.				Widowed.			
		1931.	1921.	1911.	1901	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MUSLIM.	**Males (All Ages).**	**495**	**445**	**484**	**489**	**437**	**472**	**449**	**445**	**68**	**83**	**67**	**66**
	0—5 ...	977	996	999	992	22	4	1	8	1	...	...	...
	5—10 ...	933	974	974	969	65	23	25	27	2	8	1	4
	10—15 ...	869	896	899	874	126	97	92	114	5	7	9	12
	15—20 ...	562	705	733	750	417	274	251	226	21	21	16	24
	20—40 ...	229	218	217	275	701	701	716	657	70	81	67	68
	40—60 ...	67	61	33	53	755	760	810	805	178	179	157	142
	60 and over ...	32	50	34	43	588	615	635	650	380	335	331	307
	Females (All Ages).	**355**	**334**	**346**	**347**	**512**	**500**	**503**	**482**	**133**	**166**	**151**	**171**
	0—5 ...	968	988	993	1,000	31	11	7	...	1	1	...	...
	5—10 ...	838	923	940	947	158	74	57	53	4	3	3	...
	10—15 ...	615	661	646	715	379	331	346	278	6	8	8	7
	15—20 ...	85	138	157	256	898	839	821	720	17	23	22	24
	20—40 ...	13	23	23	49	893	873	887	853	94	104	90	98
	40—60 ...	4	15	16	8	495	511	530	461	501	474	464	531
	60 and over ...	7	14	13	13	231	168	140	132	762	818	847	855
TRIBAL.	**Males (All Ages).**	**489**	**500**	**462**	...	**457**	**438**	**484**	...	**54**	**62**	**54**	...
	0—5 ...	1,000	1,000	997	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	5—10 ...	935	946	985	...	65	52	15	...	...	2	...	...
	10—15 ...	843	850	895	...	147	129	105	...	10	21	...	...
	15—20 ...	435	562	745	...	522	404	227	...	43	34	28	...
	20—40 ...	90	106	124	...	848	823	810	...	62	71	66	...
	40—60 ...	...	30	15	...	863	820	869	...	137	150	116	...
	60 and over ...	...	12	15	...	667	590	646	...	333	398	339	...
	Females (All Ages).	**333**	**403**	**353**	...	**556**	**473**	**524**	...	**111**	**124**	**123**	...
	0—5 ...	977	984	998	...	23	13	2	...	...	3	...	...
	5—10 ...	802	901	988	...	198	99	62	...	...	...	...	...
	10—15 ...	536	625	511	...	464	367	446	...	...	8	43	...
	15—20 ...	15	118	63	...	985	880	931	...	...	7	6	...
	20—40 ...	...	13	11	...	925	906	955	...	75	81	34	...
	40—60 ...	...	10	...	...	625	533	464	...	375	457	536	...
	60 and over ...	...	...	...	...	120	131	132	...	880	869	868	...

NOTE Hindus in 1931 include Aryas, Brahmos and Deo Samajists

2. DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1,000 MALES AT CERTAIN AGES IN EACH MAIN RELIGION.

Religion.	All Ages			0—5			5—10.			10—15.			15—40.			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
All Religions	**450**	**482**	**68**	**974**	**25**	**1**	**890**	**106**	**4**	**797**	**196**	**7**	**236**	**716**	**48**	**52**	**717**	**231**
Christian	703	271	26	991	7	2	993	7	...	986	14	...	695	288	17	85	798	117
Hindu	434	500	66	972	27	1	875	120	5	772	220	8	204	750	46	44	725	231
Jain	501	393	106	988	12	...	973	25	2	947	50	3	329	608	63	152	515	333
Muslim	495	437	68	977	22	1	933	65	2	869	126	5	306	635	59	61	725	214
Tribal	489	457	54	1,000	...	...	935	65	...	843	147	10	176	767	57	...	826	174

DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1,000 FEMALES AT CERTAIN AGES IN EACH MAIN RELIGION.

Religion.	All Ages			0—5.			5—10.			10—15.			15—40.			40 and over.		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed	Unmarried	Married.	Widowed	Unmarried	Married.	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
All Religions	**317**	**527**	**156**	**951**	**48**	**1**	**761**	**235**	**4**	**538**	**455**	**7**	**25**	**884**	**91**	**4**	**395**	**601**
Christian	581	344	75	992	8	...	988	10	2	968	27	5	368	587	45	96	526	378
Hindu	306	537	157	945	54	1	733	263	4	505	488	7	19	890	91	2	391	607
Jain	306	442	252	987	10	3	928	69	3	723	272	5	26	789	185	7	284	709
Muslim	355	512	133	968	31	1	838	158	4	615	379	6	31	894	75	5	435	560
Tribal	333	556	111	977	23	...	802	198	...	536	464	...	4	938	58	...	533	467

2 DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 10,000 OF EACH SEX AND RELIGION.

RELIGION AND AGE	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Unmarried	Married.	Widowed	Unmarried	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Religions						
0—10	9,358	628	24	8,693	1,285	22
10—15	7,972	1,957	71	5,379	4,555	66
15—40	2,357	7,157	486	254	8,834	912
40 and over	521	7,174	2,305	38	3,951	6,011
Christian						
0—10	9,918	70	12	9,900	87	13
10—15	9,858	142	...	9,681	270	49
15—40	6,953	2,880	167	3,682	5,871	447
40 and over	853	7,975	1,172	957	5,263	3,780
Hindu						
0—10	9,276	697	27	8,545	1,434	21
10—15	7,717	2,206	77	5,055	4,875	70
15—40	2,038	7,499	463	185	8,903	912
40 and over	443	7,253	2,304	24	3,911	6,065
Jain						
0—10	9,808	184	8	9,614	358	28
10—15	9,474	498	28	7,233	2,720	47
15—40	3,291	6,080	629	261	7,887	1,852
40 and over	1,524	5,151	3,325	73	2,842	7,085
Muslim						
0—10	9,567	419	14	9,118	858	24
10—15	8,688	1,260	52	6,152	3,793	55
15—40	3,066	6,347	587	309	8,942	749
40 and over	605	7,254	2,141	51	4,348	5,601
Tribal						
0—10	9,722	278	...	9,041	959	...
10—15	8,431	1,471	98	5,357	4,643	...
15—40	1,756	7,670	574	34	9,384	582
40 and over	...	[illegible]	1,786	...	5,328	4,672

PROPORTION OF THE SEXES BY CIVIL CONDITION AT CERTAIN AGES FOR MAIN RELIGIONS.

RELIGIONS.	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES														
	All Ages			0—10			10—15			15—40.			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married	Widowed	Unmarried.	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All Religions ...	628	977	2,058	885	1,964	866	572	1,972	793	94	1,079	1,638	65	483	2,287
Christian ...	609	935	2,136	938	1,167	1,000	950	1,833	...	323	1,244	1,639	833	490	2,394
Hindu ...	640	974	2,152	881	1,969	750	557	1,879	763	81	1,063	1,762	49	486	2,369
Jain ...	532	979	2,065	872	173	3,000	601	4,296	1,333	69	1,127	2,488	43	491	1,895
Muslim ...	604	990	1,659	903	1,940	1,600	594	2,526	900	82	1,142	1,034	66	468	2,044
Tribal ...	642	1,146	1,929	808	3,000	...	523	2,600	...	20	1,280	1,063	...	613	2,560

5. DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX AT CERTAIN AGES FOR SELECTED CASTES.

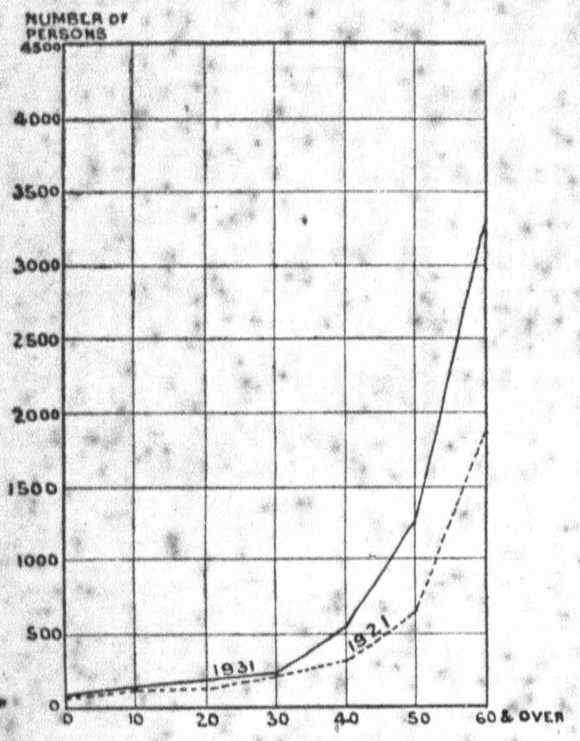
CASTE	DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION																				
	All Ages			0—6			7—13			14—16			17—23			24—43.			44 and over.		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried.	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rajput	479	460	61	986	13	1	958	41	1	828	163	9	517	471	12	148	800	52	131	622	247
Jat	369	538	93	936	62	2	664	322	14	418	553	29	249	720	31	97	798	105	44	613	343
Mali	387	547	66	971	28	1	797	195	8	492	508	...	238	743	19	47	879	74	27	716	257
Rawat	523	426	51	984	16	...	949	50	1	818	178	4	509	478	13	88	863	49	31	750	219
Balai	395	546	59	958	42	...	807	182	11	532	461	7	232	738	30	39	904	57	10	763	227
Raigar	443	507	50	984	16	...	892	106	2	610	381	9	211	769	20	25	923	52	18	749	233
Merat	519	435	46	985	15	...	947	51	2	836	156	8	484	506	10	77	878	45	19	765	216

5. DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX AT CERTAIN AGES FOR SELECTED CASTES.—*Concluded.*

CASTE.	DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FEMALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION																				
	All Ages.			0—6			7—13.			14—16			17—23.			24—43.			44 and over.		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed.	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed.	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed
1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Rajput	299	486	215	976	22	2	821	175	4	199	784	17	26	925	49	9	764	227	5	222	773
Jat	241	592	167	861	136	3	425	564	11	39	939	22	2	976	22	2	832	166	...	311	689
Mali	254	567	179	900	99	1	482	513	5	56	930	14	4	979	17	2	801	197	1	297	702
Rawat	388	491	121	978	22	...	857	143	...	228	768	4	10	977	13	2	879	119	2	386	612
Balai	280	571	149	930	69	1	555	440	5	58	928	14	8	972	20	9	835	156	5	318	682
Raigar	340	526	134	973	27	...	669	327	4	73	920	7	4	978	18	4	830	166	2	316	682
Merat	380	500	120	972	27	1	839	160	1	160	836	4	10	979	11	3	879	118	1	355	644

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BLIND PER 100,000 PERSONS OF EACH AGE PERIOD

MALES



FEMALES

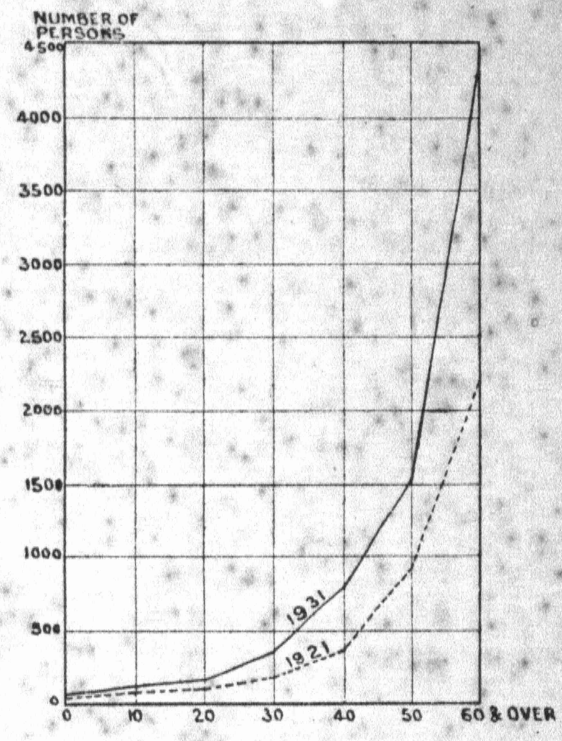
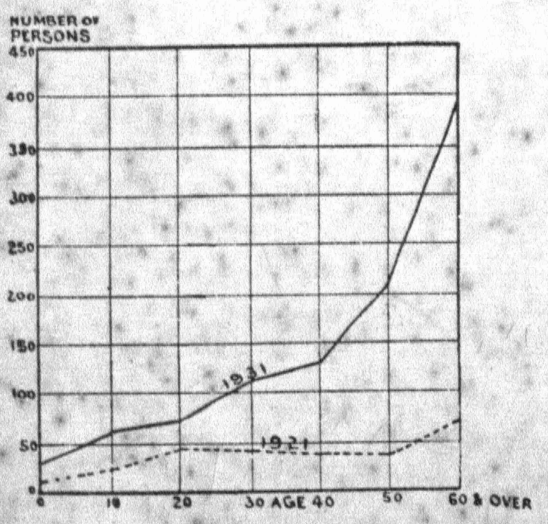
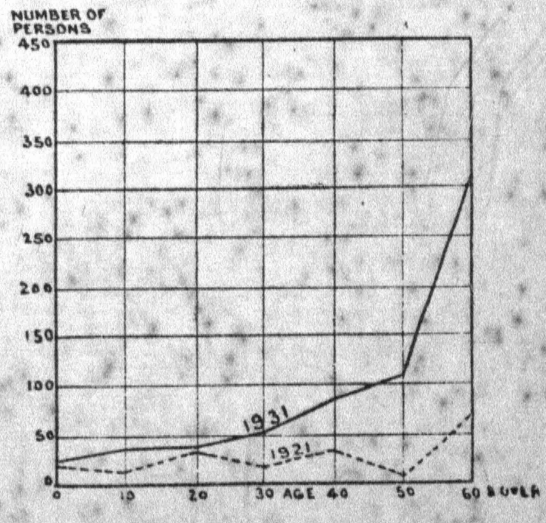


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEAF-MUTES PER 100,000 PERSONS OF EACH AGE PERIOD

MALES



FEMALES



CHAPTER VII.

Infirmities.

1. The instructions given to the enumerating staff were to record in the last column of the Schedule whether any person was either insane, blind, deaf and dumb or a leper. Persons blind of one eye only, were not to be included nor was Leucoderma to be confused with true Leprosy. The statistics are tabulated in Imperial Table IX and in three Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter. **Reference to Statistics.**

2. Where such enquiries are made by amateurs, the results obtained are not likely to be altogether accurate. In higher class families where the Enumerator cannot have direct access to all the persons enumerated, concealment is an easy matter and is probably resorted to in cases of insanity or leprosy which are never readily admitted to be such. **Value of the Results.**

3. The Table in the margin shows the number of persons suffering from each infirmity at each of the last three Censuses. It will be seen that there is a marked increase in the numbers of those afflicted with insanity, deaf-mutism and blindness. **Comparison with Previous Censuses**

Infirmity.	Number of afflicted in—		
	1931.	1921.	1911.
Insanity ...	217	93	95
Deaf-mutism ...	410	188	82
Blindness ...	2,162	1,308	1,370
Leprosy ...	18	13	11

4. The number of persons who are insane per 100,000 of the population has risen from 19 to 35 during the decade. Figures obtained from the Medical Department show that 222 persons suspected of being insane were admitted to the Central Jail, Ajmer, between 1921 and 1929 inclusive for observation. In cases where the fact of insanity was established and detention in an asylum was considered desirable, they were sent to the Lahore Mental Hospital. Bearing in mind the comparatively small numbers involved, the increase is more apparent than real when relative figures are spread over the whole population. The affliction is more prevalent among males than females except in early childhood and at ages of 50 and over. In these days of dawning mass consciousness the inclusion of the more markedly weak-minded in the return may account for the increase in the actual numbers of those afflicted. **Insanity.**

5. True deaf-mutism is a congenital defect and errors in diagnosis have undoubtedly occurred in the return. There should be a steady decline in the proportion of those afflicted to those living at each age-period but the graph shows a marked increase at each older age-period. The numbers afflicted have risen from 28 to 73 per 100,000 of the population and, except in early childhood, males suffer more from the affliction than females. **Deaf-mutism.**

6. Unless a number of persons blind of one eye have, contrary to instructions, been included, the numbers of the blind per 100,000 of the population have risen from 264 to 386 during the intercensal period. The affliction is now more prevalent among females than males and is markedly so at all ages over 30. It was not so in 1921. **Blindness.**

Successful Cataract operations performed.

1901-1910.....402
1911-1920.....785
1921-1930.....796

7. The number of persons returned as suffering from leprosy is only 18. The disease may therefore be said to be so rare as not to admit of its figures being analysed in detail. The return obtained by the Census Agency is inaccurate since the records of the Medical Department show that 37 persons were treated for this infirmity in 1930. **Leprosy.**

1 NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000 OF THE POPULATION

INSANE.										DEAF-MUTE.									
Males					Females					Males.					Females				
1931.	1921.	1911	1901	1891	1931	1921	1911	1901.	1891.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
49	22	25	24	22	27	15	12	4	9	88	32	23	29	39	56	23	9	16	24

2.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE INFIRM BY AGE

Age	INSANE.									
	Males					Females.				
	1931	1921	1911	1901.	1891.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total ...	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10 000*	*10.000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*
0— 5 ...	69	...	...	666	625	278	...	690	...	...
5—10 ..	552	167	454	167	625	694	...	345	...	869
10—15 ...	828	1,166	606	1,167	1,406	695	909	345	1,000	...
15—20 ...	1,310	1,166	1,364	1,833	...	694	606	1,034	1,000	869
20—25 ...	1,517	1,500	1,818	500	625	556	303	1,379	3,000	870
25—30 ...	1,241	667	1,212	833	1,563	833	606	1,724	...	...
30—35 ...	1,103	833	1,364	667	937	972	1,515	690	1,000	1,739
35—40 ...	896	500	758	1,167	1,563	1,111	1,515	345	...	435
40—45 ...	759	1,333	758	1,500	781	1,111	2,122	...	...	2,609
45—50 ...	759	1,167	454	167	625	972	303	690	2,000	...
50—55 ...	483	500	455	333	781	833	1,515	1,379	1,000	870
55—60 ...	138	167	...	500	156	556	303	345	...	435
60 and over ...	345	834	757	500	313	695	303	1,034	1,000	1,304

Age	BLIND									
	Males					Females				
	1931	1921	1911	1901.	1891.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Total ...	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*
0— 5 ...	124	120	242	265	230	101	125	141	141	264
5—10 ...	341	448	307	795	535	192	282	226	353	472
10—15 ...	382	538	193	1,026	555	218	266	113	353	509
15—20 ...	403	523	590	397	478	234	235	198	604	415
20—25 ...	465	419	499	728	497	268	219	310	742	302
25—30 ...	393	359	635	629	535	293	250	367	459	434
30—35 ...	331	897	908	762	822	335	548	719	1,096	623
35—40 ...	537	598	363	629	421	678	391	395	954	491
40—45 ...	723	957	938	927	975	787	955	1,100	.777	943
45—50 ...	1,043	523	660	497	497	930	516	719	495	415
50—55 ...	1,023	1,150	1,513	1,060	1,018	913	1,518	1,495	1,166	1,075
55—60 ...	1,219	419	620	530	669	1,374	563	381	495	698
60 and over ...	3,016	3,049	2,542	1,755	2,773	3,677	4,132	3,836	2,368	3,359

AT EACH OF THE LAST FIVE CENSUSES.

BLIND.										LEPER.									
Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.				
1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
327	248	248	120	181	452	283	301	125	209	4	3	3	8	7	2	2	2	8	3

PER 10,000 AFFLICTED OF EACH SEX.

DEAF-MUTE.										Age.
Males.					Females.					
1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	1
10,000	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	... **Total**
268	118	167	548	443	470	755	909	270	323	... 0— 5
575	588	833	685	973	671	1,509	1,364	540	1,129	... 5—10
728	823	2,167	685	1,416	805	755	909	1,351	645	... 10—15
805	706	1,167	1,233	619	604	189	909	811	484	... 15—20
766	1,294	833	959	796	604	1,509	...	1,622	645	... 20—25
766	1,177	1,000	1,780	885	671	943	1,818	1,081	1,129	... 25—30
843	1,412	1,167	1,096	1,150	604	566	1,364	541	484	... 30—35
881	823	333	685	796	671	566	909	...	645	... 35—40
843	823	1,167	822	1,062	738	1,132	909	1,351	1,290	... 40—45
766	588	500	137	443	738	377	454	811	323	... 45—50
728	706	333	685	443	537	189	455	811	484	... 50—55
690	...	...	...	443	806	...	...	270	484	... 55—60
1,841	942	333	685	531	2,081	1,510	...	541	1,935	... 60 and over

LEPER.										Age.
Males.					Females.					
1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	1
10,000	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	... **Total**
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,333	...	... 0— 5
...	...	...	2,105	...	1,666	...	...	...	...	... 5—10
833	...	1,429	526	500	...	...	...	3,333	...	... 10—15
1,667	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	1,428	... 15—20
...	...	1,428	...	500	1,666	...	...	1,667	...	... 20—25
...	...	1,429	526	...	...	...	...	...	...	... 25—30
833	5,000	1,428	526	1,000	...	...	2,500	...	1,428	... 30—35
1,667	1,250	...	...	1,500	1,667	...	...	...	...	... 35—40
1,667	...	1,429	2,105	1,000	...	...	2,500	1,667	1,428	... 40—45
833	...	...	...	1,000	1,667	2,000	...	...	1,429	... 45—50
...	...	1,428	1,053	1,000	1,667	2,000	...	...	1,429	... 50—55
1,667	...	...	527	500	1,667	...	...	...	1,429	... 55—60
833	3,750	1,429	2,632	3,000	...	4,000	5,000	...	1,429	... 60 and over

3. NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000 PERSONS OF EACH AGE-PERIOD AND NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES.

AGE.	NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000.								NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES.			
	Insane.		Deaf-Mute.		Blind.		Leper.		Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Leper.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Ages ...	*49*	*27*	*88*	*56*	*327*	*452*	*4*	*2*	*497*	*571*	*1,233*	*500*
0— 5 ...	2	5	17	16	29	28	...	...	2,000	1,000	1,000	...
5—10 ...	22	16	41	31	91	72	...	3	625	667	697	1,000
10—15 ...	35	17	55	41	18	89	3	...	417	632	703	...
15—20 ...	64	19	71	34	132	107	7	...	268	429	718	...
20—25 ...	72	15	65	34	147	119	...	4	182	450	711	...
25—30 ...	73	28	81	47	154	165	...	...	333	500	921	...
30—35 ...	76	38	105	49	153	219	5	...	438	409	1,250	...
35—40 ...	69	48	121	60	274	486	11	6	615	435	1,558	500
40—45 ...	64	54	128	75	407	639	12	...	727	500	1,343	...
45—50 ...	77	62	139	97	703	980	7	9	636	550	1,099	1,000
50—55 ...	68	68	170	90	885	1,229	...	11	857	421	111	...
55—60 ...	81	65	277	196	1,819	2,681	31	16	2,000	667	1,390	500
60 and over ...	56	50	389	308	3,247	4,356	11	...	1,000	886	1,503	...

CHAPTER VIII.

Occupation.

1. The statistics relating to the occupations of the people are found in Imperial Table X. Further information regarding the occupations of Europeans and Anglo-Indians is set forth in Imperial Table XI, while Imperial Table XII shows the results of a special enquiry on the subject of unemployment among educated persons. At the end of this Chapter will be found five Subsidiary Tables showing the results in analytical detail while Subsidiary Table 6 shows the number of persons employed on Railways, and in the Post and Telegraph Department. This latter Table has been prepared from information supplied by the Departments concerned. **Statistics.**

2. Four columns were provided on the Enumeration Schedule for entries relating to occupation. Their nature and the instructions for the entries in each, were as shown below:— **Questionnaire.**

Column 9.—Earner or dependant.—"Only those women and children will be shown as earners who help to augment the family income by permanent and regular work for which a return is obtained in cash or in kind. A woman who looks after her house and cooks the food is not an earner but a dependant. But a woman who habitually collects and sells firewood or cowdung is thereby adding to the family income and should be shown as an earner. A boy who sometimes looks after his father's cattle, is a dependant, but one who is a regular cowherd and earns pay as such in cash or in kind, is an earner. Boys or girls at school are dependants".

Column 10.—Principal Occupation of Earner.—"This column will be blank for dependants. Stress must be laid on the importance of avoiding vague words like 'labour' or 'service' or 'shopkeeping'. The Enumerator must enter the exact kind of labour or service, and the nature of the goods sold. In the case of service, it is necessary not merely to distinguish Government service, Indian State service, Railway service, Municipal service, Village service, service in a shop or office and Domestic service, etc., but also to show the exact occupation followed, e. g., in the case of Government service, whether Collector or Army Officer or Civil Court Clerk, or Police Inspector, etc. In the case of clerks, the occupation of their employer must be shown e.g. lawyer's clerk. Persons living on Agriculture must be distinguished as owners cultivating or non-cultivating: as cultivating tenants or as agricultural labourers. Gardeners or growers of special products must be shown in detail. Persons whose income is derived from agricultural land should be distinguished from those who derive it from land in towns or from the rent of houses. Coolies employed on earthwork should have the nature of the undertaking entered such as Railway, Road, etc."

Column 11.—Subsidiary Occupation of Earners or occupation of dependants.—"Where an earner has two occupations, enter here the one which is subsidiary to his or her principal occupation. Any kind of occupation followed by dependants should be entered".

Column 12.—Industry in which employed (for organised employees only).—Since the Industrial Table was subsequently not compiled for reasons of economy, the detailed instructions for entries in this column are not repeated.

It will thus be seen that the whole population fell into one or other of the following heads:—

(1). Earners with one occupation.
(2). Earners with principal and subsidiary occupations.
(3). Working dependants.
(4). Non-working dependants.

3. One difficulty encountered concerned the definition of an 'earner' and it was not easy to preserve uniformity in this respect. At previous Censuses it was the custom to classify the population as 'workers' and 'dependants (Non-working)' and there was no such fine distinction as exists between the terms 'Earner' and 'Working dependant.' A grown up son who did most of the work on land owned by his father who also worked, was held by most enumerators to be an 'Earner.' As he did not receive wages in cash or in kind, **Difficulties Encountered**

though he undoubtedly helped to augment the family income, he was in reality a working dependant. A further difficulty was, in the case of agriculture, the correct occupation to enter for working dependants. The son, referred to above, could not rightly be returned as a cultivating owner, as his father, and not he, owned the land. The correct entry in column 11 was 'Agricultural labourer', but, as this apparently offended his susceptibilities, the entry of 'Helper in agriculture' was permitted though subsequently tabulated in the same group (No.7) as agricultural labourers. No such difficulties were as a rule encountered in other occupations. For instance, the sons of a shopkeeper who assisted their father were entered as 'earners' as a rule, since it was held that they were all joint proprietors and co-workers and therefore, all earners with a common occupation.

The Scheme of Classification.

4. All occupations are divided into four classes which are further sub-divided in twelve sub-classes, 55 orders and 195 groups:—

Class.	Description.	Sub-Class.	Description.
A	Production of Raw Materials.	I	Exploitation of Animals and vegetation.
		II	Exploitation of Minerals.
B	Preparation and supply of Material substances.	III	Industry.
		IV	Transport.
		V	Trade.
C	Public Administration and Liberal Arts.	VI	Public Force.
		VII	Public Administration.
		VIII	Professions and Liberal Arts.
D	Miscellaneous.	IX	Persons living on their income.
		X	Domestic Service.
		XI	Insufficiently described occupations.
		XII	Unproductive.

There has been little change in this classification since the last Census. Wizardry has received recognition among the professions and liberal arts and is no longer classified as 'Unproductive.' The management of places of Public entertainment, etc., has been similarly honoured instead of being regarded as a mere industry.

Among the Orders, No. 5 (Salt, etc.) has become a group in Order No. 4 (Non-metallic minerals). There are thus only 55 Orders as against 56 in 1921.

The number of occupational groups now stands at 195 and was 191 in 1921. The increase has been caused by showing certain of the 1921 groups in greater detail, a description of which is not necessary.

Errors in the Return.

5. It is usual to gauge the accuracy of the entries relating to occupation by the numbers returned in Sub-class XI which includes such occupational groups as manufacturers, cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks etc., in unspecified concerns, also mechanics and labourers otherwise unspecified. Such are the product of the commonly found vague entries as 'Dukandari', 'Naukari' and 'Mazduri', etc., which have to be guarded against with much vigour during the period that the staff is under training. There are, however, many labourers who, throughout the year, sometimes work at one thing and sometimes at another. A particular case that came to notice was that of a Mali's son who one day would be working in the garden of his father's employer, and the next would be seen perched on the top of a Municipal watering cart, and on the third would be selling grass in the bazar,—a veritable Jack of all trades which it would be difficult to describe in detail owing to their multifarious nature. For this reason it was found necessary to sanction an entry of 'Am Mazduri' or 'General labour' as an occupation which, of course, increased, with adequate justification, the numbers shown in this Sub-class.

With this explanation, the return can be considered as reasonably accurate. 'Earners' may have found their way into 'Working Dependants' and *vice versa* but as, in discussing the figures, the numbers of both combined are treated as actual workers, the interchange is not of very great importance,

except, possibly, in the case of subsidiary occupations which are shown only for those returned as 'Earners'. On the whole, however, the Tables provide sufficient data for a discussion on this interesting subject.

Proportion of Workers and Non-workers.

6. An important feature of the enquiry at this Census was that those who were non-workers and therefore, entirely dependent on others, were not required to return the occupation of those on whom they were dependent. For instance, an infant was shown in column 9 as a dependant with no entries at all in columns 10, 11 and 12. There is thus no material for assessing the total population that is supported by a particular occupation. Figures obtained at previous Censuses revealed however, the almost obvious fact that there were, in proportion far fewer non-workers among the agricultural population than among those who followed any other class of occupation:

The marginal statement shows the proportion of workers and non-workers at this and previous Censuses per mille of the population. At first sight there would appear to be an increase in unemployment, but the difference is really one of definition.

Category.	1931.	1921.	1911.
Earners and Working Dependants (Actual workers 1921 and 1911).	524	594	586
Non-working Dependants (Dependants in 1921 and 1911).	476	406	414

In 1921 an 'actual worker' was one who helped to augment the family income. This tended to throw into this category a number of women and children who did house work, cooked food and took it to the fields and did other odd jobs. At this Census such persons not having any definite personal occupation, such as could be classified according to the scheme, would be shown as non-working dependants and thus increase the proportion shown in that category. For these reasons the staff found some difficulty in discriminating between working and non-working dependants and decisions arrived at were largely matters of personal opinion.

We may now proceed to consider the proportion of these two categories in Ajmer City and the rest of the Province. The statement in the margin shows the figures for 1931 and 1921. The large number of non-working dependants in Ajmer City has increased by 133 per mille of the population and of the 624, females are represented by 406. Considering that there are only 448 females per thousand of the total City population, this means that only 9 per cent. of the female population or 16 per cent. of those aged between 10 and 60 follow one or other of the classified occupations as paid or unpaid workers.

Category.	Ajmer-Merwara less Ajmer City.		Ajmer City.	
	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.
Earners and Working Dependants.	564	620	376	509
Non-working Dependants.	436	380	624	491
Total.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Apart from the reasons for variation already set forth, it should be remembered that in 1921 many of the male pilgrims attending the Urs Fair were, as a rule, unaccompanied by their families and though many were religious mendicants, such would be returned as workers and would thereby unduly swell the numbers in that category. In 1911 when the definitions were the same as in 1921, there were per mille of the population, 458 workers as against 509 in 1921. Moreover the ratio of females per 1,000 males in the City was 679 in 1921 and 811 at this Census, which factor, apart from differences of definition at the two Censuses, would tend to increases the proportion of workers who are chiefly males.

Turning now to the figures for the Province excluding the City, we find that the ratio of 436 non-working dependants per mille of the population, is made up of 177 males and 259 females, or in other words, that 46 per cent.

of the female population are helping to augment the family income with some form of activity or another. If we exclude those aged under 10 and over 60, this means that 68 per cent. of all females of more or less able bodied ages are doing some kind of work. Considering that the figures include the Urban populations of Beawar, Nasirabad, Kekri and Deoli, the number of female drones in the purely Rural areas must be very small indeed.

The Proportion of Earners and Working Dependants in each class.

7. It has already been seen that 524 per 1,000 persons of the total population are earners and working dependants. The distribution of these 524 persons among the various classes of occupation is as shown in the margin. Excluding agriculture, there are thus only 11 working dependants to 185 earners in all other occupations.

Class.	Earners.	Working Dependants.
A.	185	143
B.	121	7
C.	25	1
D.	39	3

The Proportion of Workers in each Sub-Class.

8. The next points of interest are the occupations in which earners and working dependants are engaged. The statement below shows that 62 per cent. are Agriculturists, followed by 12·8 per cent. who are engaged in industry and 6·6 per cent. engaged in trade.

Occupations of 1,000 Earners and Working Dependants.

(Actual Workers in 1921 and 1911).

Sub-class.	1931.	1921.	1911.
I. Agriculture, etc.	624	572	606
II. Minerals.	2	3	1
III. Industry.	128	147	162
IV. Transport.	50	57	49
V. Trade.	66	68	63
VI. Public Force.	13	19	19
VII. Public Administration.	8	11	6
VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts.	29	43	34
IX. Persons living on their income.	3	3	3
X. Domestic Service.	21	27	29
XI. Insufficiently described.	40	25	11
XII. Unproductive.	16	25	17

Before attempting to discuss the proportionate variations in Sub-classes in the past ten years, it should be emphasised that of the 1921 population, 200,964 were shown as dependants while the corresponding numbers at this Census are 266,768. The increase of 65,804 in this category approximately equals the increase in the population which is 65,021. The total number of earners and working dependants is 293,524 and was 294,307 (actual workers) ten years ago. These results have been brought about by differences real or imaginary between the definitions of 'Earner', 'Working Dependant' and 'Non-working Dependant' on the one hand and those of 'Actual Worker' and 'Dependant' in 1921, on the other. Compared therefore with the 1921 standard, there has clearly been a transference at this Census to the ranks of non-working dependants from those who would have been considered as actual workers in 1921. In the case of agriculture, however, the number of earners and working dependants is 183,259 as against 168,366 actual workers in 1921. It has already been seen that the proportion of working dependants in agricultural occupations is high, and since the dividing line between the 'working dependant' of 1931 and the 'dependant' of 1921 is a thin one, this is sufficient to account for the increased proportion of 624 per mille engaged in this occupation.

Subsidiary Table 4 shows comparative figures for those belonging to certain other occupational Sub-classes as shown in the margin. Sufficient has been quoted to demonstrate that no satisfactory basis exists for a useful comparison between the numbers engaged in various occupations returned at this and the last Census.

Sub-class	1931 Earners and Working Dependants	1921. Actual Workers.
III. Industry.	37,372	43,382
IV. Transport.	14,784	16,904
V. Trade	19,368	19,878
VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts.	8,428	12,678

Occupations in the City and the rest of the Province.

9. We may now proceed to consider the occupations of those who dwell in the City and compare them with those in the rest of the Province. The statement below shows the numbers per 1,000 Earners and Working dependants in each of the Sub-classes:—

Occupations of 1,000 Earners and Working Dependants.

Sub-class.	Ajmer-Merwara excluding Ajmer City.	Ajmer City.
I. Agriculture, etc.	728	53
II. Minerals.	3	...
III. Industry.	109	230
IV. Transport.	11	265
V. Trade.	56	122
VI. Public Force.	12	20
VII Public Administration.	6	24
VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts.	24	54
IX. Persons living on their income.	1	10
X. Domestic Service.	10	79
XI. Insufficiently described.	30	97
XII. Unproductive.	10	46

In considering these figures it is interesting to note that, in the Rajputana Agency, excluding 10 Towns classed as Cities, 746 workers per mille are engaged in agriculture and allied pursuits. In Baroda, excluding Baroda City, the proportion is 725. The unusually high ratio of 265 per mille returned under Transport in the City, is due to its being a large Railway centre with workshops of all descriptions. Subsidiary Table 6 has been prepared from information supplied by the Departments concerned and the marginal statement compares the figures with those obtained at the Census. It is not easy to reconcile the discrepancies except perhaps to surmise that some who are genuinely Railway employees have found their way into Sub-class XI—Insufficiently described Occupations.

Category.	Furnished by the Department.	Census figures.
Railway Department ...	14,651	11,780
Post and Telegraph Department ...	494	342

Details of the Occupational Sub-classes.

10. The term Sub-class when applied to an occupation, though generally descriptive, is worthy of examination in greater detail. To take the more important ones in turn we find that in Sub-class I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation—the marginal figures give more detailed information. Those engaged in cultivation include 3,046 non-cultivating proprietors, 35,463 cultivating owners, 30,550 tenant cultivators and 103,404 agricultural labourers and helpers in cultivation. Among the latter are 75,984 working dependants, males and females, who are assisting the heads of families, be they owners, tenants or merely labourers.

Order 1 (a).—Cultivation	173,242
Order 1 (b).—Market gardeners, etc.	402
Order 1 (c).—Forestry	347
Order 1 (d).—Stock-raising, herdsmen, etc.	9,267

Under the head of Sub-class III—Industry—the figures in the margin account for the majority of the 37,372 workers. 'Dress and toilet' include 1,453, Boot and shoe makers, etc., 1,871 Tailors and milliners, and 1,823 Barbers.

Order 5.—Textiles	7,108
Order 6.—Hides, etc...	2,889
Order 7.—Wood	2,884
Order 8.—Metals	1,642
Order 9.—Ceramics	2,715
Order 11.—Food, etc	1,737
Order 12.—Dress and the toilet, etc....	7,706
Order 14.—Building	3,811

Among the 14,784 persons returned under Sub-class IV—Transport—it is disappointing to find only 28 as connected with mechanically driven road vehicles. Considering the vast increase during the decade in the number of vehicles so propelled, the presumption is that the bulk of the drivers and cleaners have been tabulated among the 240 so returned under 'Domestic Service'.

Sub-Class V.—Trade accounts for 19,368 workers for whom the statement in the margin shows greater detail. Sub-class VI-Public Force—is represented by 2,248 soldiers, 1,633 Policemen while 3 females appear as belonging to the Navy—an unexpected honour, for which one may be sure the Senior Service will be duly grateful. Among the 8,428 workers returned under Sub-class VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts—Religious occupations claim 3,619, Law 229, Medicine 739, Instruction 1,292, while Letters, Arts and Sciences show 2,549 followers. In Sub-class XII—Unproductive,—we find 4,665 workers, of whom 479 are inmates of Jails, Asylums, etc., while 4,162 are beggars, vagrants and prostitutes. There are only 36 females who claim to follow the oldest profession in the world and, while casting no aspersions on the morality of the Province, one is tempted to think that many of the 466 females returned as actors and dancers have a subsidiary occupation.

Order 23.—Banks, money-lenders, etc.	1,849
Order 25.—Trade in textiles	1,848
Order 32.—Trade in food stuffs	8,222
Order 37.—Trade in fuel	2,386

Occupation of Females.

11. The female population of the Province is 264,211 of whom 31,433 have been returned as earners, 69,951 as working dependants and 162,827 as non-working dependants. In other words, out of every thousand females 384 are workers and 616 are non-working dependants. There are, however, 91,137 females aged under 10 and over 55, and if we exclude these as being incapable of work, we find that 586 females per mille of those aged from 10 to 55 are either earners or working dependants.

Subsidiary Table 3 shows the number of female workers in the various occupational Sub-classes and selected orders and groups. Female workers are in evidence in the occupations shown in the statement below:—

Occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.	Actual numbers engaged.
Pasture and Agriculture ...	791	80,938
Textile industries ...	553	2,532
Pottery ...	672	996
Food industries ...	651	685
Washing and cleaning of clothes ...	628	427
Scavenging ...	716	1,486
Labourers on Road and Bridges ...	906	300
Dealers in dairy produce and poultry.	509	255
Dealers in fodder for animals ...	577	79
Dealers in firewood, cowdung, etc. ...	1,488	1,427
Domestic Service. ...	386	1,612

Subsidiary Occupations.

12. The question of Subsidiary occupations, especially of agriculturists, is one that has always evoked interest. Difficulties in the way of obtaining accurate information are very great and the recorded results are undoubtedly

defective. At this Census only 21,911 males and 2,442 females have returned Subsidiary occupations. Among all earners there are thus only 13 per cent. with Subsidiary occupations. Of these Subsidiary earners, 51 per cent. have the extra occupation of agriculture. One would have hoped to find weaving and allied industries returned as Subsidiary occupations but such have only been recorded for 401 males and 107 females.

The following statement shows the actual numbers who returned Subsidiary occupations in the various Sub-classes. There is therefore insufficient material for further discussion on this subject.

Sub-class.	Actual numbers returned with the occupation as Subsidiary.	
	Males.	Females.
I. Agriculture, etc. ...	11,988	1,395
II. Minerals ...	99	1
III. Industry ...	3,214	368
IV. Transport ...	764	4
V. Trade ...	2,305	354
VI. Public Force ...	66	1
VII. Public Administration ...	397	3
VIII. Professions, etc. ...	960	48
IX. Persons living on their income ...	555	14
X. Domestic Service ...	131	35
XI. Insufficiently described ...	883	105
XII. Unproductive ...	549	114

Occupations of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

13. Imperial Table XI and Subsidiary Table 5 deal with occupations of Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Among the 1,676 Europeans, 500 are Non-working dependants and of the remainder, 871 are returned under Public Force, the majority being British Troops at Nasirabad. 151 are in Sub-class IV—Transport—being, for the most part, Railway employees. 72 females are shown as Earners and Working Dependants, 70 of them being in the Sub-class—Professions and Liberal Arts.

The 1,232 Anglo-Indians have the large proportion of 865 Non-working dependants, and of the remaining workers, 326 are males and 41 are females. Railway, Post and Telegraph Departments provide livelihood for 283 males, while 11 are living on their incomes. Of the 41 females 33 are in Professions and Liberal Arts.

Unemployment among Educated Persons.

14. A new feature at this Census was a special enquiry into the prevalence of unemployment among educated persons. A separate schedule was provided and the information collected is tabulated in Imperial Table XII. The definition of 'Educated' was the minimum qualification of having passed the Matriculation examination, or the possession of a School Leaving certificate. When it is seen that only 28 schedules were returned, one is forced to the conclusion that the enquiry was thoroughly incomplete. Of these 28, 10 were under 20 years of age and 1 was over 40. Among the remaining 17, there were 5 Brahmans, 5 Kayasthas, 3 Mahajans, 2 Muslims and 2 'Others'. 16 of them were aged from 20 to 24 and 1 was between 30 and 34. Matriculates or School Leaving certificate holders accounted for 15 of them while 1 was a M. Sc. and 1 a B.A.

There are various theories as to why the return was so incomplete. One is that the Census staff knowing the difficulties of obtaining employment, did not wish to have broadcasted, a return of large numbers, out of fear that Government might take special measures to secure employment for these youths and thereby lessen their own chances of retaining their jobs till honourable old age! Another is that the youths themselves, knowing that no such motive was prompting the enquiry, did not take the trouble to supply the information asked for. Both reasons, probably supplemented by a faulty organisation for the distribution of forms, were very likely responsible for the unsatisfactory return. A slightly redeeming feature was that, 10 are shown as 'not totally unemployed but failed to obtain employment with which they would be satisfied'. "Quot homines, tot sententiae".

1. (a)—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATION—EARNERS (PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION) AND WORKING DEPENDANTS.

Class, Sub-class and Order.	No. per 10,000 of total population.	Percentage recorded	
		In Cities.	In Rural Areas including Towns which are not classified as Cities
1	2	3	4
NON-WORKING DEPENDANTS ...	4,761	28	72
ALL OCCUPATIONS. EARNERS (PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION) AND WORKING DEPENDANTS ...	5,239	15	85
A.—Production of Raw Materials.	3,283	1	99
I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation. ...	3,271	1	99
1. Pasture and Agriculture ...	3,271	1	99
(a) Cultivation	3,092	1	99
(b) Cultivation of special crops, fruits, etc., (Planters, managers, clerks and labourers.) ...	7	70	30
(c) Forestry	6	41	59
(d) Stock raising ...	166	2	98
(e) Raising of small animals and insects	...	100	...
2. Fishing and hunting ...	...	74	26
II.—Exploitation of minerals. ...	12	1	99
3. Metallic minerals	...	67	33
4. Non-metallic minerals ...	12	...	100
B.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances. ...	1,277	39	61
III.—Industry	667	28	72
5. Textiles	127	13	87
6. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom ...	52	1	99
7. Wood	51	31	69
8. Metals	29	30	70
9. Ceramics	48	6	94
10. Chemical products properly so-called and analogous ...	18	19	81
11. Food Industries	31	41	59
12. Industries of dress and the toilet	138	36	64
13. Furniture Industries ...	1	76	24
14. Building Industries ...	68	45	55
15. Construction of means of transport	...	69	31
16. Production and transmission of physical force	1	72	28
17. Miscellaneous and undefined Industries	103	40	60
IV.—Transport	264	81	19
19. Transport by water	...	67	33
20. Transport by road	48	34	66
21. Transport by rail	210	91	9
22. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services	6	74	26
V.—Trade	346	28	2
23. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	33	28	72
24. Brokerage, commission and export.	8	14	86
25. Trade in textiles	33	27	73
26. Trade in skins, leather and furs ...	3	16	84
27. Trade in wood (not fire-wood) ...	1	4	96
28. Trade in metals	...	58	42
29. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles.	...	...	100
30. Trade in chemical products ...	1	61	39
31. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	14	62	38
32. Other trade in food stuffs ...	147	30	70
33. Trade in clothing and toilet articles	10	41	59
34. Trade in furniture	2	70	30
35. Trade in building materials ...	...	37	63
36. Trade in means of transport ...	11	18	82
37. Trade in fuel	43	7	93
38. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences ...	8	30	70
39. Trade of other sorts ...	32	36	64
C.—Public Administration and Liberal Arts	265	30	70
VI.—Public Force	69	24	76
40. Army	40	5	95
41. Navy	...	100	...
43. Police	29	49	51
VII.—Public Administration ...	45	43	57
44. Public Administration ...	45	43	57
VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts	151	29	71
45. Religion	65	21	79
46. Law	4	67	33
47. Medicine	13	52	48
48. Instruction	23	50	50
49. Letters, arts and sciences (other than 44)	46	18	82
D.—Miscellaneous	414	45	55
IX.—Persons living on their income	13	57	43
50. Persons living principally on their income	13	57	43
X.—Domestic service ...	108	59	41
51. Domestic service	108	59	41
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations ...	210	37	63
52. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation ...	210	37	63
XII.—Unproductive ...	83	45	55
53. Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses.	9	100	...
54. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes ...	74	38	62
55. Other unclassified non-productive Industries	...	4	96

1 (b).—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATION.—EARNERS, AS SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION.

Class, Sub-class and Order.	No. per 10,000 of total population.	Percentage recorded. In Cities.	Percentage recorded. In Rural Areas, including Towns, which are not classified as Cities.
1	2	3	4
ALL OCCUPATIONS.			
EARNERS—AS SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION ...	435	6	94
A.—Production of Raw Materials ...	241	3	97
I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation	239	3	97
1. Pasture and Agriculture ..	239	3	97
(a) Cultivation	221	3	97
(b) Cultivation of special crops, fruits etc. (Planters, managers, clerks and labourers), ...	...	7	93
(c) Forestry	1	13	87
(d) Stock raising	17	1	99
(e) Raising of small animals and insects	...	...	...
2. Fishing and hunting ...	...	...	100
II.—Exploitation of minerals ...	2	...	100
3. Metallic minerals	...	...	...
4. Non-metallic minerals ...	2	...	100
B.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances ...	125	6	94
III.—Industry	64	6	94
5. Textiles	9	9	91
6. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom. ...	13	...	100
7. Wood	11	4	96
8. Metals.	2	7	93
9. Ceramics.	6	...	100
10. Chemical products properly so-called and analogous ...	3	...	100
11. Food Industries	2	6	94
12. Industries of dress and the toilet.	12	8	92
13. Furniture Industries ...	...	...	...
14. Building Industries ...	4	10	90
15. Construction of means of transport.	...	...	100
16. Production and transmission of physical force	...	50	50
17. Miscellaneous and undefined Industries	2	29	71
IV.—Transport	14	12	88
19. Transport by water	...	...	...
20. Transport by road	12	3	97
21. Transport by rail	2	60	40
22. Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services	...	10	90
V.—Trade	47	5	95
23 Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	10	5	95
24. Brokerage, commission and export	...	6	94
25. Trade in textiles	1	23	77
26. Trade in skins, leather and furs ...	...	...	100
27. Trade in wood (not fire-wood) ...	...	...	100
28. Trade in metals	...	...	...
29. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles.	...	...	...
30. Trade in chemical products ...	...	...	100
31. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	1	13	87
32. Other trade in food stuffs ...	19	6	94
33. Trade in clothing and toilet articles.	1	...	100
34. Trade in furniture	...	...	100
35. Trade in building materials ...	...	...	100
36. Trade in means of transport ...	3	...	100
37. Trade in fuel	11	3	97
38. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	...	...	100
39. Trade of other sorts ...	1	21	79
C.—Public Administration and Liberal Arts.	26	5	95
VI.—Public Force	1	5	95
40. Army	...	6	94
41. Navy	...	...	...
43. Police	1	4	96
VII.—Public Administration ...	7	3	97
44. Public Administration ...	7	3	97
VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts.	18	6	94
45. Religion	11	5	95
46. Law	...	62	38
47. Medicine	1	32	68
48. Instruction	1	26	74
49. Letters, arts and sciences (other than 44).	5	3	97
D.—Miscellaneous	43	26	74
IX.—Persons living on their income	10	8	92
50. Persons living principally on their income	10	8	92
X.—Domestic service ...	3	25	75
51. Domestic service	3	25	75
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	18	52	48
52. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation ...	18	52	48
XII.—Unproductive	12	2	98
53. Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses	...	...	...
54. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes ...	12	2	98
55. Other unclassified non-productive Industries	...	...	...

2.—DISTRIBUTION BY SUB-CLASSES OF EARNERS.

	TOTAL 1,000			NUMBER PER MILLE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OCCUPIED AS IN (a) AND (b) BELOW IN—											
	Non-Working Dependants	Working Dependants	Earners—(Principal Occupation).	Sub-class I — Exploitation of animals and vegetation	Sub-class II — Exploitation of minerals.	Sub-class III — Industry	Sub-class IV — Transport	Sub-class V.— Trade	Sub-class VI.— Public Force	Sub-class VII — Public administration	Sub-class VIII — Professions and liberal arts.	Sub-class IX.— Persons living on their income.	Sub-class X.— Domestic service.	Sub-class XI.— Insufficiently described occupations.	Sub-class XII — Unproductive.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
(a) Earners—(Principal Occupation) and Working Dependants	476	154	370	624	2	128	50	66	13	8	29	8	21	40	16
(b) Earners—(Subsidiary Occupation)	...	...	...	549	4	147	32	109	3	17	41	28	7	41	27

3.—OCCUPATION OF FEMALES BY SUB-CLASSES AND SELECTED ORDERS AND GROUPS.

GROUP NO.	OCCUPATION.	NUMBER OF EARNERS AND WORKING DEPENDANTS. Males.	Females.	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.
1	2	3	4	5
	Sub-class I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation ...	***102,333***	***80,945***	***791***
	Order 1 Pasture and Agriculture ...	109,321	80,988	791
	I. (a) Cultivation ...	94,138	79,104	840
7	Agricultural labourers and helpers in agriculture ...	26,759	76,645	2,864
19	Collectors of forest produce ...	20	33	1,650
23	Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals ...	6,554	1,716	262
	Sub-class II.—Exploitation of minerals ...	***621***	***74***	***119***
	Sub-class III.—Industry ...	***28,268***	***9,104***	***322***
	Order 5. Textiles ...	4,576	2,532	553
42	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing ...	515	247	480
43	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving ...	3,162	1,714	542
46	Wool carding, spinning and weaving ...	142	262	1,845
49	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles ...	122	151	1,238
	Order 7. Wood ...	2,654	230	87
56	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials; including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials ...	350	216	617
	Order 9. Ceramics ...	1,710	1,005	588
63	Potters and makers of earthenware ...	1,482	996	672
	Order 10. Chemical products properly so-called and analogous ...	738	255	346
68	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils ...	667	243	364
	Order 11. Food Industries ...	1,052	685	651
71	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders ...	102	267	2,618
78	Manufacturers of Tobacco ...	227	352	1,551
	Order 12. Industries of dress and the toilet ...	6,178	1,528	247
83	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners ...	1,384	487	352
85	Washing and cleaning ...	680	427	628
	Order 14. Building Industries.	3,043	768	252
90	Lime burners, cement workers; Excavators and well sinkers; Stone cutters and dressers, Brick layers and masons; Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc. ...	3,043	768	252
	Order 17. Miscellaneous and undefined industries ...	4,070	1,679	413
100	Scavenging ...	2,074	1,486	716
	Sub-class IV.—Transport ...	***14,375***	***409***	***28***
	Order 20. Transport by road...	2,327	332	143
106	Labourers employed on roads and bridges ...	331	300	906
	Sub-class V.—Trade ...	***16,164***	***3,204***	***198***
	Order 32. Other trade in foodstuffs	6,972	1,250	179
131	Dealers in dairy product, eggs and poultry ...	501	255	509
133	Dealers in fodder for animals ...	137	79	577
134	Dealers in other food stuffs ...	4,930	838	170
	Order 37. Trade in fuel ...	959	1,427	1,488
145	Dealers in fire-wood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc. ...	959	1,427	1,488
	Sub-class VI.—Public Force.	***3,870***	***14***	***4***
	Sub-class VII.—Public Administration ...	***2,418***	***84***	***10***
	Sub-class VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts ...	***6,794***	***1,634***	***241***
	Order 45. Religion ...	3,130	489	156
164	Monks, nuns, religious mendicants ...	1,750	346	198
	Order 47. Medicine ...	416	323	776
172	Midwives, Vaccinators, Compounders, Nurses, Masseurs, etc. ...	163	305	1,871
	Order 48. Instruction ...	1,050	242	230
174	Professors and teachers of all kinds ...	849	226	266
	Order 49. Letters, arts and sciences (other than 44) ...	1,971	578	293
182	Musicians (Composers and performers other than Military), actors, dancers, etc. ...	1,518	466	307
	Sub-class IX.—Persons living on their income ...	***545***	***197***	***361***
	Sub-class X.—Domestic service ...	***4,418***	***1,613***	***365***
	Order 51. Domestic service ...	4,418	1,613	365
187	Other domestic service ...	4,179	1,612	386
	Sub class XI.—Insufficiently described occupations ...	***8,448***	***3,327***	***394***
	Order 52. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation ...	8,448	3,327	394
191	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified ...	3,490	3,229	941
	Sub class XII. Unproductive.	***3,886***	***779***	***200***

4.—SELECTED OCCUPATIONS GIVING COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1921 AND 1931.

ORDER NO.	OCCUPATION.	1931. Earners—(Principal Occupation), plus Working Dependants.	1931. Earners—Subsidiary occupation.	1921. Workers—excluding Dependants.
1	2	3	4	5
	A.—Production of Raw Materials ...	***183,973***	***13,483***	***169,307***
	I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation ...	***183,278***	***13,383***	***168,369***
1	Pasture and Agriculture ...	183,259	13,379	168,366
(a)	Cultivation	173,242	12,384	160,357
(b)	Cultivation of special crops, fruits, etc. (Planters, managers, clerks and labourers) ...	402	15	354
(c)	Forestry	347	23	317
(d)	Stock raising	9,267	957	7,338
(e)	Raising of small animals and insects	1	...	...
2	Fishing and hunting ...	19	4	3
	II.—Exploitation of minerals.	***695***	***100***	***938***
3	Metallic minerals ...	3	...	3
4	Non-metallic minerals ...	692	100	935
	B.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances ...	***71,524***	***7,009***	***80,164***
	III.—Industry	***37,372***	***3,582***	***43,382***
5	Textiles	7,108	508	12,706
6	Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom ...	2,889	712	2,408
7	Wood	2,884	650	2,295
8	Metals	1,642	94	2,140
9	Ceramics	2,715	314	2,935
10	Chemical products properly so-called and analogous ...	993	152	1,151
11	Food Industries	1,737	128	1,808
12	Industries of dress and the toilet.	7,706	663	8,474
13	Furniture Industries ...	51	...	26
14	Building Industries ...	3,811	240	2,986
15	Construction of means of transport	13	1	1
16	Production and transmission of physical force ...	74	4	...
17	Miscellaneous and undefined Industries	5,749	116	6,452
	IV.—Transport ...	***14,784***	***768***	***16,904***
19	Transport by water ...	3	...	6
20	Transport by road ...	2,659	643	3,462
21	Transport by rail ...	11,780	115	13,212
22	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services ...	342	10	224
	V.—Trade	***19,368***	***2,659***	***19,878***
23	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	1,849	580	2,042
24	Brokerage, commission and export	434	17	180
25	Trade in textiles	1,848	74	1,803
26	Trade in skins, leather and furs.	176	19	217
27	Trade in wood (not fire-wood).	79	5	151
28	Trade in metals	19	...	...
29	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles.	28	...	...
30	Trade in chemical products ...	76	3	35
31	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	764	81	283
32	Other trade in food stuffs ...	8,222	1,055	8,270
33	Trade in clothing and toilet articles	532	20	348
34	Trade in furniture ...	122	6	71
35	Trade in building materials ...	8	10	6
36	Trade in means of transport ...	604	164	560
37	Trade in fuel	2,886	598	2,028
38	Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters, and the arts and sciences ...	440	11	502
39	Trade of other sorts ...	1,781	66	3,382
	C.—Public Administration and Liberal Arts.	***14,814***	***1,475***	***21,535***
	VI.—Public Force ...	***3,884***	***67***	***5,477***
40	Army	2,248	17	4,402
41	Navy	3	...	...
42	Police	1,633	50	1,075
	VII.—Public Administration.	***2,502***	***400***	***3,380***
44	Public Administration ...	2,502	400	3,380
	VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts ...	***8,428***	***1,008***	***12,678***
45	Religion	3,619	633	6,741
46	Law	229	8	173
47	Medicine	739	38	591
48	Instruction	1,292	27	835
49	Letters, arts and sciences (other than 44)	2,549	302	4,338
	D.—Miscellaneous ...	***23,213***	***2,386***	***23,301***
	IX.—Persons living on their income	***742***	***569***	***961***
50	Persons living principally on their income	742	569	961
	X.—Domestic service ...	***6,031***	***166***	***7,797***
51	Domestic service ...	6,031	166	7,797
	XI.—Insufficiently described occupations ...	***11,775***	***988***	***7,268***
52	General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	11,775	988	7,268
	XII.—Unproductive ...	***4,665***	***663***	***7,275***
53	Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses	479	...	369
54	Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	4,162	663	6,906
55	Other unclassified non-productive Industries ...	24	...	...

5.—OCCUPATIONS OF EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

Occupation by Sub-classes.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of Female workers per 1,000 Males.
Europeans		
Sub-class I. Exploitation of animals and vegetation	...	...
Sub-class II. Exploitation of minerals	...	...
Sub-class III. Industry	8	...
Sub-class IV. Transport	128	...
Sub-class V. Trade	9	...
Sub-class VI. Public Force	741	...
Sub-class VII. Public Administration	5	...
Sub-class VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts	102	1,400
Sub-class IX. Persons living on their income	6	...
Sub-class X. Domestic service	2	1,000
Sub-class XI. Insufficiently described occupations	4	250
Sub-class XII. Unproductive	...	...
Anglo-Indians.		
Sub-class I. Exploitation of animals and vegetation	...	...
Sub-class II. Exploitation of minerals	...	...
Sub-class III. Industry	5	1,000
Sub-class IV. Transport	771	...
Sub-class V. Trade	25	182
Sub-class VI. Public Force	3	...
Sub-class VII. Public Administration	...	...
Sub-class VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts	123	2,750
Sub-class IX. Persons living on their income	30	...
Sub-class X. Domestic service	8	2,000
Sub-class XI. Insufficiently described occupations	25	500
Sub-class XII. Unproductive	...	...

6 (a).—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON RAILWAYS ON THE 26TH. FEBRUARY, 1931.

PERSONS DIRECTLY EMPLOYED.										PERSONS INDIRECTLY EMPLOYED.								GRAND TOTAL.	
Officers.		Subordinates drawing more than Rs. 75 per mensem.		Subordinates drawing from Rs. 20 to Rs. 75 per mensem.		Subordinates drawing under Rs 20 per mensem		Total.		Contractors.		Contractors' regular employees		Coolies.		Total			
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
31	8	412	1,435	98	7,963	1	4,045	542	13,451	...	18	...	107	...	533	...	658	542	14,109

6 (b).—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT ON THE 26TH. FEBRUARY, 1931.

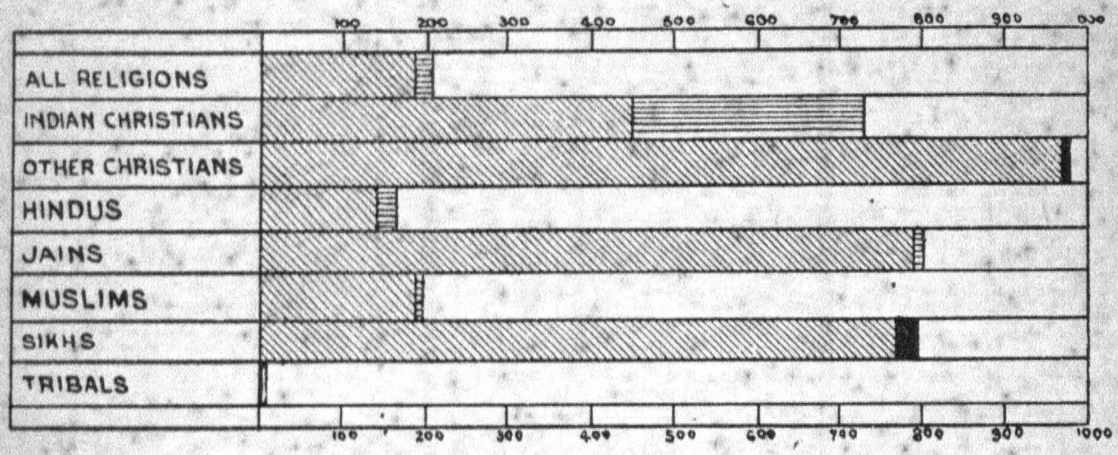
Supervising Officers, (including Probationery Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices and Assistants and Deputy Superintendents of Telegraphs and all Officers of higher rank than these).				Post Masters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters.				Signalling establishment, including warrant officers non-commissioned officers, military telegraphists & other employees.				Miscellaneous agents, School Masters, Station Masters, etc.				Clerks of all kinds.				Postmen.				Skilled labour establishment, including foremen, instrument makers, carpenters, blacksmiths, mechanics, sub-inspectors, linemen and line-riders and other employees.			
Post Office.		Telegraph Department.		Post Office.		Telegraph Department.		Post Office.		Telegraph Department.		Post Office.		Telegraph Department.		Post Office.		Telegraph Department.		Post Office.		Telegraph Department.		Post Office.		Telegraph Department.	
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
...	2	3	1	1	20	3	3	...	...	21	21	...	27	...	...	1	62	...	11	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	13

6 (b).—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT ON THE 26TH FEBRUARY, 1931.—*Concluded.*

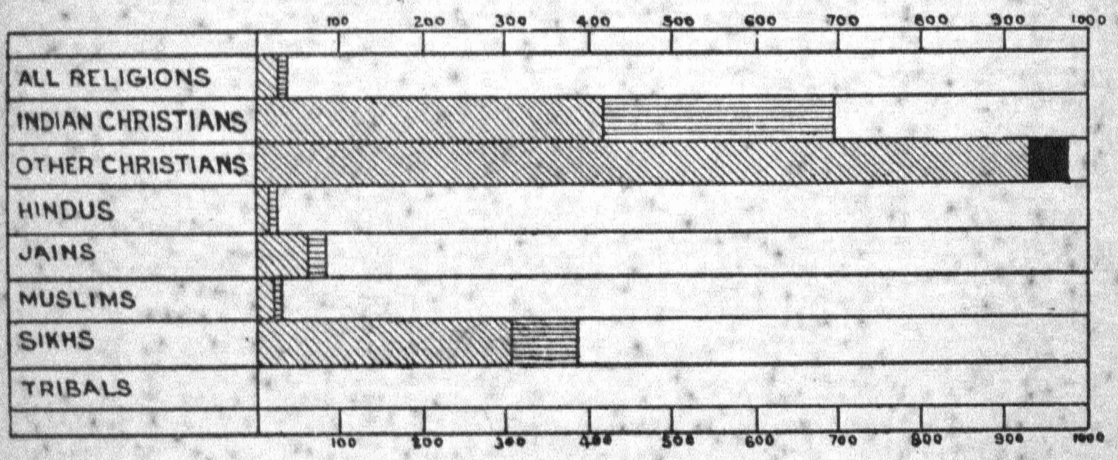
Unskilled labour establishment, including line-coolies, cable guards, batterymen, telegraph messengers, peons and other employees.				Road establishment consisting of overseers, runners, clerks and booking agents, boatmen, syces, coachmen, bearers and others.				RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.												COMBINED OFFICES.				TOTAL	
Post Office.		Telegraph Department.		Post Office.		Telegraph Department.		Supervising Officers, including Superintendents and Inspectors of Sorting.		Clerks of all kinds.		Sorters.		Mail guards, mail agents, van peons, porters, etc.		Messengers.		Other servants.		Signallers.		Messengers and other servants.			
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
...	33	...	16	...	23	...	...	...	3	...	18	...	70	...	46	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	9	29	465

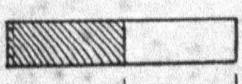
DIAGRAM SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF LITERACY DURING THE PAST DECADE

PER THOUSAND MALES
AGED 5 AND OVER



PER THOUSAND FEMALES
AGED 5 AND OVER





	MALES		FEMALES	
	1931	1921	1931	1921
ALL RELIGIONS	203	185	35	26
INDIAN CHRISTIANS	731	449	695	414
OTHER CHRISTIANS	968	978	929	975
HINDUS	164	140	23	15
JAINS	799	789	82	60
MUSLIMS	196	187	28	18
SIKHS	766	794	385	303
TRIBALS	5	3	–	–

CHAPTER IX.

Literacy.

1. The standard fixed for literacy was the capacity to write and read a letter to and from a friend. On the whole the enumerators have understood and acted upon these instructions. In compiling proportions of literacy per cent. or per thousand, children of 5 years of age and under returned as literates have been ignored, and in dealing with selected castes those under 7 years of age have been assumed to be illiterate. No record was compiled of the Vernacular script in which literacy was returned.

The definition of literacy and the meaning of the Statistics.

Imperial Table XIII describes literacy by age and religion and Imperial Table XIV gives details of literacy by age for selected castes. Provincial Table II deals with literacy by religion in Ajmer City and the 4 Tehsils. At the end of this Chapter will be found six Subsidiary Tables based on the figures recorded in Imperial Tables while Subsidiary Table No. 7 was prepared from information supplied by the Education Department.

1. Literacy by age, sex and religion.
2. Literacy by age, sex and locality.
3. Literacy by religion, sex and locality.
4. Literacy in English by age and sex.
5. Literacy by Selected Castes.
6. Progress of literacy since 1901.
7. Number of institutions and students.

It was suggested that for the assistance of the Franchise Committee figures should be obtained of the number of literates who had completed their Primary education. It was thought, and rightly so, that such figures would be misleading since there are many persons whose standard of literacy is high but who have never attended recognised schools. Similarly, there are many who having struggled in their youth through the first four primary classes, have then discontinued their education, and are now adorning the swollen ranks of the illiterate.

2. Out of a total population of 560,292 persons, 59,435 have been returned as literate. The number of literate persons at the 1921 Census was 49,762. The standard among males of all ages in Ajmer City, the Kekri Sub-division and the 3 Tehsils is as shown below:—

Extent of Literacy.

Unit.	No of literate males per 1,000 of the male population.	
	1931.	1921.
Ajmer City.	323	298
Ajmer Tehsil.	130	121
Kekri Sub-Division.	128	122
Beawar Tehsil.	157 } 136	121
Todgarh Tehsil.	98 }	
Total of Province.	174	166

If the male population under the age of 5 be excluded, the number of literates is 203 per thousand as against 185 in 1921.

3. Literacy among females is also making satisfactory progress. Out of

Female literacy.

5,104 literates in 1921,3,148 were in Ajmer City while the present Census shows a total of 7,839 female literates of whom 5,101 were dwellers of the City.

Proportions by Age-periods.

4. The proportions by sex at different age-periods at each Census since 1901 are shown in Subsidiary Table 6. The figures discloes a steady progress during the last 30 years in each age-period and among both sexes and are now as follows, per 1,000 of the sex and age-period indicated:—

Sex.	All Ages 10 and over.	15-20	20 and over.
Males.	223	232	240
Females.	37	48	33

Primary Education.

5. The following statement compares the figures of the Census with those quoted in the Report of the Primary Education Committee dated the 1st. April, 1930:—

	Report.	Census.
Boys of school going age 6—11.	35,582	36,007
Boys in Primary classes.	9,911*	9,186
Percentage of attendance.	27·9	25·5
Girls of school going age 6—11.	31,147	31,562
Girls in Primary classes.	2,260*	2,168
Percentage of attendance.	7·3	6·9

* Includes figures for Mount Abu and certain Railway schools outside Ajmer-Merwara proper.

Literacy by Religion.

6. The diagram at the beginning of this Chapter and Subsidiary Table 1 show the figures for literacy among persons of both sexes belonging to the main religions. The salient features are that, excluding Christians and the small number of Parsis and Sikhs, the standard of literacy per 1,000 of each sex is as follows for those aged 5 and over:—

	Males.	Females.
Jains.	799	82
Muslims.	196	28
Hindus.	164	23

Hindus may be shown in further detail for all ages as :—

	Males.	Females.
Brahmans.	512	94
Depressed Castes.	42	1
Other Hindus.	131	18

The diagram also shows that since 1921, there has been a small decrease in the number of literates among 'Other' Christians, male and female and among male Sikhs. The *increase* among both sexes of Indian Christians is very noticeable, being 282 and 281 for males and females respectively per mille of each sex.

Literacy by Caste.

7. Figures for literacy among individual castes are only available for Rajputs, Jats, Malis, Rawats, Balais, Raigars and Merats aged 7 years and over and are shown in Subsidiary Table 5.

It will be seen that literacy among Rajputs (317 males and 69 females per 1,000 of each sex) is far greater than among any of the other selected castes. It was proposed to adopt a uniform standard for the classification by caste of the entire male population under the three heads of 'Advanced' (50 per cent. and over), 'Intermediate' (10 per cent and over) and 'Illiterate' (under 10 per cent.) but for reasons of economy the proposal was dropped. From material available, however, Brahmans, castes professing the Jain religion and Indian Christians are known to have a standard of literacy of over 50 per cent. Since the standard for Jats (60), Malis (89) and Rawats (56) per 1,000 of the male population of those castes, comes within the illiterate category, it can be

assumed that all cultivating classes can be similarly classified. The probability therefore is that the 'Intermediate' standard figure of 131 per mille attained by male Hindus as a whole, other than Brahmans and Depressed castes, is due to an 'Advanced' or high 'Intermediate' standard of literacy among non-Jain Trading castes, Kayasthas and the artisan and other non-cultivating castes usually found in Urban areas, and also Rajputs who form the aristocracy of the Province. As regards Muslim castes, whose male literacy standard is 196 per mille, 555 persons out of every 1,000 reside in Urban areas.

72 per cent. of all Muslims belong to the three castes of Merats (who are not town-dwellers), Pathans and Sheikhs. Merats with a literacy standard of 45 males per 1,000 are well below the 'Intermediate' standard and it must therefore be concluded that Pathans and Sheikhs residing as they do for the most part in towns have a standard of male literacy of over 10 per cent. and can be classed as 'Intermediate'.

Literacy in English.

8. If the non-Asiatic population is excluded, the standard of literacy in English is 328 males and 30 females per 10,000 of each sex. The standard is high among Indian Christians and the small numbers of Sikhs and Parsis. The following statement deals with the bulk of the population according to their main religions and shows the progress that has been made in the intercensal period:—

Religion.	Number per mille aged 5 and over, literate in English.			
	1931.		1921.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hindu.	32	1	23	...
Jain.	57	1	38	...
Muslim.	43	1	39	...

Considering their high standard of literacy in their own vernaculars, the small percentage of Jains who are literate in English is most marked. As might be expected English literacy preponderates in Ajmer City, the actual figures being 7,951 males and 1,297 females as against 3,401 males and 282 females for the rest of the Province.

Comparisons with previous Censuses.

9. A general survey of the progress made in the past decade has already been made in paragraph 2. A detailed analysis by age-periods is not possible. The figures do not bear comparison for the reason that, at past Censuses, actual ages recorded were compiled, while at this Census ages have been adjusted according to actuarial experience of probability. Thus the well-known propensity of the population for recording their ages in multiples of 5 and 10 has to a great extent been overcome by the system adopted which is described in detail in Chapter IV—Age.

Statistics of the Education Department.

10. Subsidiary Table 7 shows the number of scholastic institutions of various categories and the number of pupils enrolled in them. The past 30 years show that schools, etc. have increased from 158 to 311 in number while pupils are now 18,854 as against 7,657 in 1901.

The Report of the Primary Education Committee, which visited the Province some 18 months before the Census was taken, deals in great detail with some aspects of the comparatively low standard of Primary education that is prevalent in Ajmer-Merwara.

1.—LITERACY BY AGE, SEX AND RELIGION.

RELIGION	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE											NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE IN ENGLISH AND ARE AGED 5 AND OVER		
	All ages 5 and over			5—10		10—15		15—20.		20 and over.				
	Total	Males.	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females.	Males	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All Religions.	**125**	**203**	**35**	**83**	**26**	**140**	**41**	**232**	**48**	**240**	**33**	**27**	**44**	**7**
Christian ...	817	848	778	501	506	728	743	917	887	924	880	604	686	488
(a) Indian	714	781	695	436	459	646	689	827	854	829	728	348	418	274
(b) Others.	956	968	919	667	681	923	925	993	989	996	980	948	962	918
Hindu ...	97	164	23	66	17	113	26	188	31	194	22	17	32	1
Jain ...	468	799	82	384	86	620	132	893	117	897	68	31	57	1
Muslim ...	120	196	28	78	19	128	33	222	38	235	27	24	43	1
Sikh ...	647	766	385	400	200	565	444	815	467	847	336	270	373	44
Tribal ...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	14	15	6	5	...	...	...
Zoroastrian	857	924	796	545	667	769	958	1,000	955	978	731	700	863	549

2.—LITERACY BY AGE, SEX AND LOCALITY.

DISTRICT AND CITY	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE										
	All ages 5 and over.			5—10.		10—15.		15—20		20 and over.	
	Total.	Males	Females.	Males	Females.	Males	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ajmer-Merwara ...	125	203	35	83	26	140	41	232	48	240	33
Ajmer City ...	255	367	112	170	85	276	129	415	140	418	108

3.—LITERACY BY RELIGION, SEX AND LOCALITY.

DISTRICT AND CITY	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE.									
	Christian.		Hindu		Jain.		Muslim.		Tribal.	
	Males.	Females.	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10.	11
Ajmer-Merwara ...	848	778	164	28	799	82	196	28	5	...
Ajmer City ...	751	704	326	80	662	194	246	45	...	...

NOTE —The figures for Ajmer-Merwara in this Table are for persons of '5 years of age and over' only.

4.—LITERACY IN ENGLISH BY AGE AND SEX.

Literate in English per 10,000.

1931.										1921.									
All ages—5 and over.		5—10.		10—15.		15—20.		20 and over.		All ages—5 and over.		5—10.		10—15.		15—20.		20 and over.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
447	71	112	41	260	71	643	96	530	73	364	56	48	24	206	63	524	91	452	59

1911.										1901.	
All ages—5 and over.		5—10.		10—15.		15—20.		20 and over.		All ages 5 and over.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
260	36	25	22	165	36	367	62	316	35	177	31

5.—LITERACY BY SELECTED CASTES.

CASTE.	NUMBER PER 1,000 WHO ARE LITERATE—(7 AND OVER.) 1931.			NUMBER PER 10,000 WHO ARE LITERATE IN ENGLISH—(7 AND OVER). 1931		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajput ...	210	317	69	418	716	26
Jat ...	34	60	3	35	62	3
Mali ...	49	89	4	51	95	2
Rawat ...	30	56	1	13	25	...
Balai ...	23	44	1	17	34	...
Raigar ...	20	38	1	2	3	...
Merat ...	25	45	1	4	7	...

6.—PROGRESS OF LITERACY SINCE 1901.

Number of Literates per mille.

ALL AGES 10 AND OVER								15—20.							
Males				Females.				Males				Females.			
1931.	1921	1911.	1901.	1931.	1921	1911	1901	1931.	1921	1911	1901.	1931.	1921	1911.	1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
228	210	163	142	37	28	17	10	232	211	160	114	48	44	37	13

20 AND OVER							
Males				Females.			
1931.	1921	1911	1901	1931.	1921	1911	1901
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
240	227	171	158	33	26	14	9

NOTE.—Figures for 1891 and 1881 are not available.

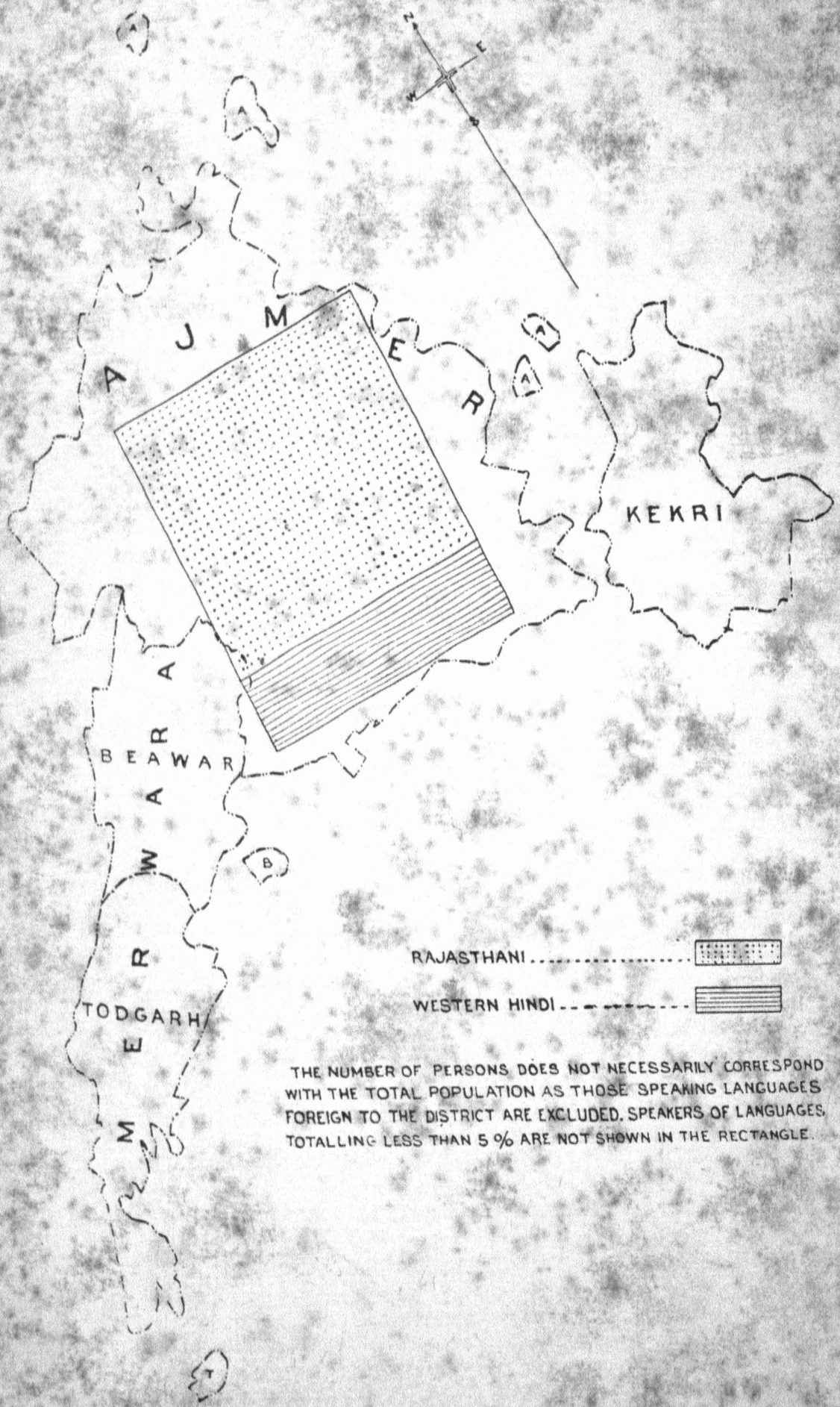
7.—NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND PUPILS ACCORDING TO THE RETURNS OF EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

CLASS OF INSTITUTION	1931				1921				1911.		1901.	
	MALES		FEMALES		MALES		FEMALES		NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.
	Number of Institutions	Number of Scholars	Number of Institutions	Number of Scholars	Number of Institutions	Number of Scholars	Number of Institutions	Number of Scholars.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
PUBLIC.	156	8,666	14	903	126	7,552	15	972	90	5,930	66	5,477
Arts Colleges ..	1	186	...	...	1	87	...	...	1	39	1	266
Secondary Schools	14	1,486	1	44	23	2,587	6	576	28	3,830	14	2,269
Primary Schools.	134	6,833	13	859	101	4,824	8	393	54	1,816	50	2,932
Training Schools	1	55	...	...	1	54	1	3	2	45	1	10
All other Special Schools	6	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	200	...	...
PRIVATE.	111	7,011	30	2,274	122	4,904	24	1,073	96	3,148	92	2,180
Secondary Schools	12	2,445	9	492	2	128	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	43	2,358	14	1,809	29	837	2	119	...	...	...	...
All other Special Schools.	2	130	1	24	1	115	...	...	...	...	...	...
Advanced ...	...	...	...	...	3	405	...	...	4	296	20	252
Elementary ...	...	...	...	...	87	3,419	22	954	92	2,852	72	1,928
Unrecognised Institutions	54	2,083	6	449	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	267	15,677	44	3,177	248	12,456	39	2,045	186	9,078	158	7,657

AJMER - MERWARA
LINGUISTIC MAP

SCALE 1.50 INCH = 100,000 PERSONS

SCALE 10 MILES = 1 INCH



THE NUMBER OF PERSONS DOES NOT NECESSARILY CORRESPOND WITH THE TOTAL POPULATION AS THOSE SPEAKING LANGUAGES FOREIGN TO THE DISTRICT ARE EXCLUDED. SPEAKERS OF LANGUAGES TOTALLING LESS THAN 5 % ARE NOT SHOWN IN THE RECTANGLE.

CHAPTER X.

Language.

1. Entries as regards Language were made on the General Schedule in column 14—'Mother Tongue' and column 15—'Other Language in daily or domestic use' and instructions were issued for the benefit of the Enumerating staff as to the names of the various dialects and the localities in which they might be expected to prevail. The languages spoken in Ajmer-Merwara are set forth in Imperial Table XV and the Subsidiary Table attached to this Chapter shows the distribution of the population per 100,000 among languages classified according to the Linguistic Survey. The Linguistic map shows that out of every 1,000 persons 983 speak Rajasthani or Western Hindi, 78 per cent. speaking Rajasthani and 22 per cent. speaking Western Hindi. Of the remaining 17 persons per 1,000, 5 speak English, 3 Gujerati, 2 Panjabi, 2 Marathi and 5 one or other of the remaining miscellaneous languages. **Reference to Statistics.**

2. The following statement compares the figures obtained with those for the 1921 Census and the estimates of the Survey:— **Comparison with Linguistic Survey.**

	1931.	1921.	Survey.
Marwari	217,070	166,488	304,300
Central Eastern Rajasthani	200,741	118,776	135,200
North-Eastern Rajasthani	649	91	...
Malvi	231	95	...
Western Hindi	122,848	199,825	41,000
Bhili	20	468	44,500
	550,559	485,743	525,000

3. When the figures for Rajasthani as a whole are considered, it will be seen that speakers of the Western (Marwari) and Eastern (Jaipuri and dialects) forms are fairly equally divided. The Survey ascribes a preponderance to the former and this is probably due to its assumption that the bulk of the Hindu Urban population is Marwari speaking. There is a general tendency however for all town dwellers, especially if educated to any extent, to return themselves as speakers of Hindi and Urdu. The Survey recognises that the Province is the meeting-point of the dialects of the Eastern and Western forms which are as follows:— **Rajasthani.**

Included in Marwari are Merwari, Sarwari, Merwara and the Ajmer dialect while in Central Eastern Rajasthani are Kishangarhi and Ajmeri.

There is thus a debatable middle ground in which the population cannot just arbitrarily be assigned to one of the two forms.

4. The tendency to return this Mother Tongue among the Urban population is most marked and accounts for the variation from the Survey figures which only estimate 41,000 and all as Urdu speakers among the Muslim town dwellers. **Western Hindi.**

5. The dialect of this language, said by the Survey to be spoken in the Southern part of Merwara by 44,500 persons, is 'Magra-ki-boli.' In most characteristics it agrees with Marwari and shares with it the tendency to substitute the letter 'h' for 's'. Thus 'huraj' Sun, for 'suraj'. In 1911, it was returned by 302 persons, in 1921 by 468, and at this Census there were only 20 speakers. It may therefore be considered, by that designation, to have completely disappeared. **Bhili.**

6. The Province being entirely surrounded by States of the Rajputana Agency wherein are spoken various dialects of Rajasthani, no bilingualism exists except such as is acquired by outsiders residing in the Province by reason of their employment, trade, etc. Since records of such bilingualism are not of interest from a Census point of view, none of the entries have been tabulated. **Bilingualism.**

1.—DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE ACCORDING TO CENSUS

Family and Language	Number of Speakers		Per 100,000 of population of 1931	Where chiefly spoken
	1931	1921.		
1	2	3	4	5
A.—Vernaculars of India	**557,076**	**492,438**	**99,426**	
Austric Family				
Kherwari	7	...	1	
Dravidian Family				
Tamil	815	118	56	
Malayalam	5	...	1	
Kanarese	4	7	1	
Kandhi or Kui	1	...	...	
Telugu	114	47	20	
Indo-European Family				
Pashto	289	488	52	
Balochi	4	34	1	
Kashmiri	27	4	5	
Sanskrit	3	...	1	
Lahndā or Western Panjābi	46	62	8	
Sindhi	85	438	15	
Marathi	949	748	169	
Oriyā	1	5	...	
Bihāri	2	1,181	...	
Bengali	435	409	78	
Assamese	1	8	...	
Eastern Hindi	855	3	153	
Western Hindi	122,848	199,825	21,926	Ajmer City & other Urban Areas.
Rajasthāni	427,691	285,491	76,333	
Gujerāti	1,626	1,806	290	
Bhili	20	468	4	
Khāndesi	1	...	...	
Panjābi	1,256	1,276	224	
Central Pahāri	48	18	9	
Eastern Pahāri or Nepāli	84	12	15	
Pahāri (Unspecified)	53	...	9	
Unclassed Languages				
Gipsy languages	306	...	55	
B.—Vernaculars of other Asiatic Countries and Africa	**54**	**143**	**10**	
Indo-European Family				
Singhalese	1	...	...	
Persian	18	54	4	
Tibeto Chinese Family				
Other Chinese languages	8	9	1	
Semitic Family				
Arabic	16	80	4	
Hebrew	7	...	1	
Hamitic Family				
Somali	2	...	...	
Mongolian Family				
Turkish	2	...	...	
C.—European Languages	**3,162**	**2,690**	**564**	
Indo-European Family				
English	2,972	2,587	530	Ajmer City & other Urban Areas.
Other European languages	190	103	34	

2.—COMPARISON OF TRIBE AND LANGUAGE TABLES.

TRIBE AND LANGUAGE	STRENGTH OF TRIBE. (TABLE XVII).		NUMBER SPEAKING TRIBAL LANGUAGE ONLY.		NUMBER SPEAKING TRIBAL LANGUAGE AND SOME OTHER LANGUAGE	
	Males.	Females	Males	Females	Males.	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bhil (Bhili)	4,261	4,052	16	4	...	...

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER X.—LANGUAGE.

LEGEND OF THE DETAIL SHOWN ON THE LINGUISTIC MAP.

PROVINCE	TOTAL SPEAKERS	SPEAKERS AND PERCENTAGES OF—	
		Rajasthani.	Western Hindi.
Ajmer-Merwara	550,539	427,691 *78*	122,848 *22*

NOTE.—Figures in Italics below absolute figures represent proportions per cent.

CHAPTER XI.

Religion.

Reference to Statistics.

1. The religious distribution of the people of Ajmer-Merwara is shown in Imperial Table XVI, while on the fly-leaf to the Table are shown the numbers by various sects of those returned as Christians. The important features of the statistics are further set out in three Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter and they show:—

(1). the general distribution of the population by Religions,

(2). the number and variation of the Christian population, and

(3). the Religions of the Urban and Rural population.

The social map shows by Tehsils the percentages of those belonging to the most numerous religions, Hindus being further sub-divided into Hinduised Primitive Tribes, Depressed castes and other Hindus.

The instructions as regards the record of each individual's religion to be recorded in column 4 of the Schedule, were that sects of Muslims, Jains and Christians were to be entered and that Aryas, Brahmos and Deo Samajists were not to be entered merely as Hindus as their numbers were required to be known separately.

General Distribution.

2. The general distribution shows that of every 1,000 persons in the Province 775 are Hindus, 173 Muslims, 35 Jains, 12 Christians and 3 of the Tribal Religions. The remaining two are divided among Sikhs, Zoroastrians and Jews.

Main Variation since 1921.

3. The population of the Province as a whole has increased by 13·1 per cent. during the decade and before discussing the figures for each religion in detail it is interesting to observe how the two main religions of Hindus and Muslims in Ajmer City and the 4 Tehsils have contributed to this general increase.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VARIATION, 1921-31.

Unit.	Brahmanic Hindus.			Muslims.		
	1931.	1921.	Variation per cent.	1931.	1921.	Variation per cent.
Ajmer City.	69,433	52,088	+33·0	40,548	53,470	−24·1
Ajmer Tehsil.	155,302	133,500	+16·3	27,938	24,045	+16·2
Kekri Sub-Division	102,621	89,012	+15·1	4,997	4,147	+20·5
Beawar Tehsil / Todgarh Tehsil	104,551	88,232	+18·5	23,650	20,114	+17·5
Total.	431,907	362,832	+19·0	97,133	101,776	− 4·7

It will be seen that if the assumed number of pilgrims (15,000), who attended the Urs fair in Ajmer City from all parts of India during the Census of 1921, is deducted from the whole Muslim population, the variation changes from −4·7 to +12 per cent. while the corresponding increase in the total population would be 16·6. Excepting in Ajmer City there is little difference in the contribution that each of these two main communities have made to the total increase in the population.

Hindu and Tribal.

4. As is well-known, the dividing line between the lower elements of Hinduism on the one hand and Animistic beliefs on the other, is very ill-defined and the general tendency at each successive Census for the latter to be returned

in reduced numbers is very marked on the present occasion. Actual figures were 4,736 in 1921 and 1,509 at this Census, so that the difference can be considered as having gone to swell the figures for Hindus. The large increase among Hindus in Ajmer City is due to trade activity and new commercial enterprises while the slightly abnormal increase in the Merwara Sub-division can be ascribed to the return to their villages of soldiers of the Rawat and Merat communities who are now no longer enlisted in the Army.

Muslim.

5. It has been seen that, except in Ajmer City, the increase in persons of the Muslim faith is no less than that of the Hindus. As at previous Censuses, a return of sect was obtained and the numbers of each in 1921 and 1931 were as follows:—

	1931.	1921.
Sunni	94,411	100,363
Shia	1,304	1,190
Ahal-i-Hadis	192	223
Unspecified	1,226	...

It can therefore be assumed that the large majority of the pilgrims who attended the Urs fair in 1921 were Sunnis. Those returned as Unspecified on this occasion were mostly from the Beawar Tehsil.

Jain.

6. Persons of this religion have increased during the decade from 18,422 to 19,497, a variation of only +5·8 per cent. Comparisons by sect are as follows:—

Sect.	1931.	1921.	Variation per cent.
Swetambari	9,226	8,613	+ 7·1
Digambari.	6,145	6,376	— 3·6
Baistola (Dhundia).	3,810	2,292	+70·5
Terapanthi.	104	817	—87·3
Others.	212	324	—34·6

Christian.

7. Of the 6,947 Christians 4,039 are Indians and the remainder 'Others', that is, Europeans, Americans, Anglo-Indians, etc. Comparisons with figures for 1921 are as follows:—

	1931.	1921.	Variation per cent.
Indians	4,039	3,343	+ 20·8
Others	2,908	2,188	+ 32·9
(a) British Subjects.	1,524	1,400	+ 8·9
(b) Non-British subjects	152	42	+261·9
(c) Anglo-Indians	1,232	746	+ 65·1

The details by sects of Christians as a whole are Roman Catholics 2,051, India United Churches 1,817, Anglican Communion 1,640, Methodists 699 and Others 740.

A note on Christianity and Mission work in Ajmer-Merwara was published as an Appendix to Chapter IV of the Census Report for 1921 and need not be repeated here. The increase over and above the normal among Indian Christians during the intercensal period is very marked.

At this Census no Indian Christian has been returned under the caste to which he belonged prior to conversion.

Other Religions.

8. Of the remaining 3,299 persons of the population whose religions have not already been discussed 2,602 belong to the Arya Samaj, 341 are Sikhs, 301 are Parsis (Zoroastrians), while 49 are Jews, 4 are Buddhists and 2 persons returned no religion.

1.—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY RELIGIONS.

RELIGION.	ACTUAL NUMBER IN 1931	PROPORTION PER 10,000 OF POPULATION IN						VARIATION PER CENT.					PERCENTAGE OF NET VARIATION
		1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921—31	1911—21	1901—11	1891—1901	1881—91.	1881—1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Hindu, Brahmanic ...	431,907	7,709	7,826	7,750	7,977	8,054	8,162	+ 19·0	− 6·6	+ 2·1	− 12·9	+ 16·2	+ 14·9
Hindu Arya ...	2 602	46	30	18	8	21	...*	+ 72·4	+ 70·5	+ 141·5	− 68·4	...*	...*
Muslim ...	97,133	1,734	2,055	1,616	1,510	1,369	1,255	− 4·5	+ 25·6	+ 12·5	− 3·0	+ 28·5	+ 68·0
Jain ...	19,497	348	372	405	418	407	527	+ 5·8	− 9·8	+ 1·9	− 26·0	+ 10·8	− 19·8
Christian ...	6,047	124	112	108	78	50	48	+ 25·6	+ 1·8	+ 46·3	+ 38·4	+ 20·6	+ 212·2
Tribal ...	1,509	27	96	79	...	...	...*	− 68·1	+ 19·0	...	...	...*	...*
Sikh ...	341	6	4	18	6	4	4	+ 55·7	− 76·2	+ 249·2	+ 23·9	+ 17·0	+ 87·5
Zoroastrian ...	301	5	4	5	3	4	2	+ 42·7	− 19·5	+ 59·8	− 17·2	+ 164·0	+ 301·3
Jew ...	49	1	1	1	...	1	2	+ 96·0	− 7·4	...	...	− 24·5	+ 91·8

*Figures for 1881 are not known.

2.—CHRISTIANS.—NUMBER AND VARIATIONS.

ACTUAL NUMBERS.						VARIATION PER CENT.					
1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921—31.	1911—21	1901—11.	1891—01.	1881—91	1881—31.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6,047	5,531	5,432	3,712	2,683	2 225	+ 25·6	+ 1·8	+ 46·3	+ 38·4	+ 20·6	+ 212·2

3.—RELIGIONS OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

NUMBER PER 10,000 OF URBAN POPULATION WHO ARE—						NUMBER PER 10,000 OF RURAL POPULATION WHO ARE—					
Christian.	Hindu	Jain.	Muslim.	Tribal.	Others.	Christian.	Hindu.	Jain	Muslim	Tribal.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
344	6,266	360	2,992	...	38	20	8,461	342	1,137	40	...

NOTE.—Figures of Hindus include Aryas also

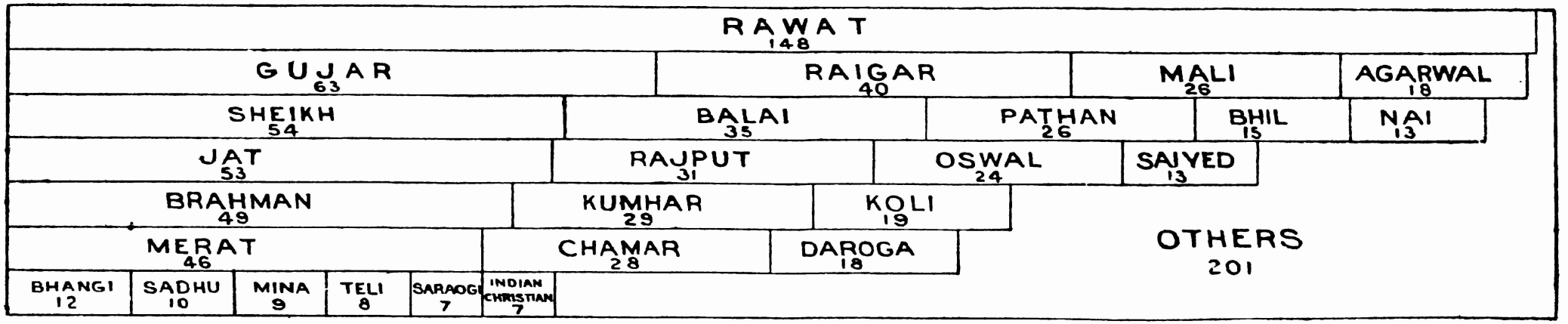
APPENDIX.

LEGEND OF THE DETAIL SHOWN ON THE SOCIAL MAP.

Tehsil or Sub-Division.	Total Population	Numbers and percentages of—						
		TRIBAL RELIGION.	HINDUISED PRIMITIVE TRIBES	DEPRESSED CLASSES	OTHER HINDUS	MUSLIMS.	OTHERS.	JAINS.
AJMER	310,681	145	2,872	41,778	182,207	68,486	6,992	8,156
		...	*1·0*	*13·0*	*59·0*	*22·0*	*2·0*	*3·0*
KEKRI	118,287	314	3,318	20,173	79,146	4,997	64	5,275
		...	*3·0*	*18·0*	*70·0*	*4·0*	...	*5·0*
BEAWAR	87,648	...	687	10,341	49,487	23,093	521	3,514
		...	*1·0*	*12·0*	*57·0*	*26·0*	...	*4·0*
TODGARH	48,731	1,050	8	4,448	40,049	557	67	2,552
		2·0	...	*9·0*	*83·0*	*1·0*	...	*5·0*
TOTAL AJMER-MERWARA ...	560,292	1,509	6,885	76,735	350,889	97,133	7,644	19,497
		...	*1·0*	*14·0*	*64·0*	*17·0*	*1·0*	*3·0*

NOTE.—Figures in Italics below absolute figures represent proportions per cent.

THE TRIBES AND CASTES OF AJMER-MERWARA
PER MILLE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION



CHAPTER XII.

Race, Tribe and Caste.

Reference to Statistics.

1. The figures relating to Race, Tribe and Caste are found in Imperial Table XVII. Variations among certain Primitive or Semi-primitive Tribes during the past 50 years are shown in Imperial Table XVIII while Imperial Table XIX shows certain details regarding Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Subsidiary Table 1 at the end of this Chapter shows variations in certain castes, etc. since 1901. The map at the beginning of this Volume shows *inter alia* the proportion of Depressed Hindu castes in each of the Sub-divisions and Tehsils in the Province, while the diagram prefacing this Chapter illustrates the proportion of the more numerous castes, tribes, and races per mille of the total population.

Instructions to Enumerators.

2. Column 8 of the Schedule was provided for the return of Caste, Race, etc. and the instructions to the staff were as follows:—

"In the case of all Hindus, except Rajputs and Brahmans, you are only to enter the caste and not the sub-caste. A caste means the biggest group of persons of the same religion (excepting Jains and Hindus of the same caste among themselves) outside which a man cannot marry. Enter the caste of Hindus, Jains, Sikhs, Aryas, Brahmos and the tribes of Muslims and Aboriginal tribes and the race of Christians, Buddhists and Parsis, etc. Sikhs and Aryas are not to be pressed into disclosing their castes if they do not wish to do so. Do not enter anyone as Bania or Mahajan but enter Agarwal, Oswal or whatever caste of Bania the person belongs to. Do not use words which merely indicate the work a person does, such as Mehtar nor vague words like Bengali, Punjabi or Gujarati which are not names of castes. In the case of Brahmans and Rajputs enter the clan or sub-division e.g., $\frac{\text{Rajput}}{\text{Chauhan}}$, $\frac{\text{Brahman}}{\text{Gaur}}$. As regards Muslims, if they belong to any caste, the members of which will not marry with any other Muslim caste, enter the name of that caste, for instance Julaha, Pinara, etc., otherwise enter the tribe they belong to e.g., Sheikh, Saiyed, Pathan, Moghal. In the case of Indian Christians, enter the caste they belonged to before conversion. If they object to telling you this, enter them as Indian Christians. In the case of all married women, except Rajputs, enter their caste as that of their husbands. A married Rajput woman's clan should be that of her father. In the case of all unmarried females enter the caste of their father."

Accuracy of the return.

3. Caste being one of the most familiar features of the Indian population, it is safe to say that the return is reasonably accurate. Enumerators were all local men who were generally well-acquainted with the population in their blocks. Travellers and strangers were not so well-known and instances may have occurred of persons passing themselves off as of higher castes than they actually were. Entries may have been made of obscure sub-divisions of castes not found in the Province. Darogas, etc. may have tried to pass themselves off as Rajputs but where they were known the entry was not accepted.

Old Castes under New Names.

4. There was the usual crop of requests for a change of nomenclature which are reproduced in the following statement:—

Caste to which usually recognised as belonging.	New nomenclature requested by some of the communities concerned.
1. Daroga.	Rawana Rajput.
2. Mali.	Sainik Kshatriya.
3. Khati or Sutar.	Jangida Brahman.
4. Nai.	Kuleen-Brahman or Nai Brahman.
5. Kurmi.	Kurmi-Kshatriya.
6. Sonar.	Mair-Sonar and Bamaniya-Sonar.
7. Sevag, Rankawat and Bhojak.	Brahman.
8. Julaha.	Momin or Sheikh Momin.

The application of the Darogas (1) was definitely rejected since in this Province and in the Rajputana Agency it was held to be essential that only *asl* or true Rajputs had a claim to be designated as such. The applications of Malis (2), Khatis (3), Kurmis (5), Sevags, Rankawats and Bhojaks (7) and Julahas (8) were accepted though no entries were recorded of Nos. 2, 5 and 8. The requests from the Nais and Sonars were rejected. The entry of Jangida Brahman was accepted from Khatis, but was tabulated under, but separated from, the latter designation for purposes of comparison with the figures obtained at previous Censuses. Some of the applications suggested that the Abstraction Office should summarily alter the return of all persons shown under the better known name of the caste to the new designation, but this was definitely refused. In addition to these by no means unanimous requests, a suggestion was received that all members of the numerous Rawat community should be recorded as Chauhan Rajputs. There being little valid title to this, it was very summarily rejected.

Value of the Return of Caste.

5. The efforts of a few Indians with advanced ideas to abolish the caste system have met with little response in this Province. A return of caste or race was obtained from all save 1,268 persons. In the case of 28, the entry was blank and for the remainder erroneous entries such as Sikh, Arya, Muslim, etc. had to be treated as 'Caste Unspecified.'

It has been suggested, from time to time, that the Census enquiry should not extend to a person's caste as it tends to perpetuate social cleavage. The fact, however, remains that, apart from official recognition, caste remains, and will be for very many years to come the guiding principle in the life of every Hindu. This being the case, to omit it from the Census record, would be to deprive it of the one feature in which the average Indian is interested.

The Principal Castes of the Province.

6. The diagram at the beginning of this Chapter shows that the well-known and numerous Hindu castes of Rawat, Gujar, Jat, Brahman, Raigar, Balai, Rajput, Kumhar, Chamar and Mali—in this order of numerical superiority—comprise just over half the total population. By adding the Muslim Sheikhs, Pathans, Saiyeds and Merats, the mercantile castes of Agarwal, Oswal and Saraogi, the Indian Christians, and the castes of Bhil, Nai, Koli, Daroga, Bhangi, Sadhu, Mina and Teli, we find that 80 per cent. of the population have already been accounted for.

The castes shown in Imperial Table XVII were selected both for numerical superiority and general interest. All Depressed Hindu castes have, however, been shown in detail, whatever their numbers. Christians are shown as 'Indians' and 'Others', the latter including Europeans and Americans, etc.

Depressed Castes.

7. Depressed Hindu castes are those whose touch is pollution and from whose hands orthodox Hindus will not accept food or water. In this Province the following castes are considered as Depressed:—

1. Aheri.	12. Dhanak.	23. Nat.
2. Bagri.	13. Dhed.	24. Pasi.
3. Balai.	14. Garoda.	25. Raigar.
4. Bambhi.	15. Ghancha.	26. Rawal.
5. Bansphod.	16. Kalbelia.	27. Sansi.
6. Bargi.	17. Kanjar	28. Sarbhangi.
7. Bazigar.	18. Khangar.	29. Sargara.
8. Bhangi	19. Koria.	30. Satia.
9. Bidakia.	20. Kuchband.	31. Thori.
10. Chamar.	21. Mahar.	32. Tirgar.
11. Dabgar.	22. Meghwal.	

All sections of the population, however, avail themselves freely of the facilities for travel and in Railway carriages and Motor omnibuses little heed is paid to the castes of one's neighbours and a Chamar may with impunity jostle a Brahman. On such occasions pollution by touch passes unnoticed but views as regards contamination of food and water remain unchanged. Members of depressed castes suffer such disabilities as, restriction in the use of wells for drawing water, temple entry and the use of schools by their children. Various estimates have been made as regards the total number of persons in India who suffer from such social disabilities but, in this Province their recorded number is 76,735, or 14 per cent. of the total population. In the States of the adjacent Rajputana Agency, their proportions per cent. vary from 20·3 in Bharatpur to 4·9 in Dungarpur and 1·9 in Kushalgarh. Their

proportion in the whole Agency is 14 per cent. As regards their disabilities in acquiring education, these are best demonstrated by the fact that, per thousand males, Brahmans have 512, Other Hindus 131 and these Depressed castes only 42 literates. It should not however be assumed that the demand for education is widespread or is altogether frustrated by the machinations of other Hindus. For males 7 years and over, the numerous Rawats can only show a ratio of 56 compared with the ratios of 44 and 38 for the Depressed castes of Balais and Raigars respectively.

Notes on the Principal Castes.

8. *Rawats and Merats.*—These two numerous communities together form nearly one-fifth of the total population. Colonel Tod in his 'Annals and antiquities of Rajasthan' calls them 'Mers or Meras, a branch of the Chitas an important sub-division of the Minas.' Colonel Dixon in his 'Sketch of Mairwara' alludes to them all as Mairs, distinguishing those who were Muslims as Mairats. The 1881 Provincial Census Report remarked that they liked to be called Rawats but that they were generally called Mers. Those who were not Muslims were variously enumerated as Mers (32,946), Merat Gorats (7,711), Barar Rawats (20,036) and Chitas (132) and all were classified as Non-Hindu Aboriginal Castes and Tribes totalling 60,825. In 1891 the tribes were similarly designated but all were definitely returned as Hindus or Muslims, those styled Hindu Rawats on this occasion totalling 30,844. The same nomenclature was found at subsequent Censuses and in 1921 the return showed as Hindus, 14,585 Mers, 1,990 Merat Gorats and 53,270 Rawats and treated Mers and Gorats as 'Forest and Hill Tribes' and Rawats as 'Cultivators,' a most invidious distinction which, considering their homogeneous character, should not be perpetrated again.

It is thus seen that 'Mer' has been steadily replaced by 'Rawat' and as at this Census only 1,544 persons were returned as Mers, it was decided to record all as Rawats which, considering the mixed origin of the tribes, their strong partiality for the appellation, and their marked dislike for the term 'Mer', can cause no confusion. The same remarks apply with equal force to the Muslim branch known as Merat and composed of Kathats, Chitas, etc.

It is not necessary to repeat the many surmises that exist about the origin of these people. Previous Census Reports and Gazetteers reveal these in full. It is interesting to note, however, that fifty years ago, those who had not, if only in name, been converted to Islam, were recorded as Animists, while they are now recognised as Hindus. This uplift may, in part, be ascribed to their association with the Army which extended from 1822, when the Merwara Battalion was raised, to 1926 when it was decided that, in spite of the fact that suitable men of able bodied ages enlisted almost to a man during the great war, their martial qualities were not such as rendered them fit for service in the modernised Indian Army. Their acceptance as a martial class undoubtedly tended to increase their social prestige and their own observance of the main tenets of recognised Hinduism. A return to their former role of caterans and marauders is unlikely, but the regrettable decision of the Military authorities as to their martial qualities will in time of scarcity sorely try this hitherto intensely loyal community. Imperial Table XVII shows that the population of these tribes is as shown in the margin.

Tribe.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Rawats.	82,989	43,362	39,577
Merats.	25,649	13,623	12,206

Gujars and Jats.—Gujars (35,063) and Jats (29,992) are, after the Rawats, the next most numerous castes. They are hardly found at all in the Beawar and Todgarh Tehsils. In the Rural areas of the Ajmer and Kekri Sub-divisions, they form nearly 24 per cent. of the population. The Jats are the best and most prosperous cultivators in the Province.

Brahmans,—number 27,670, the most numerous castes being Gaur (4,362), Gujar Gaur (2,785) and Maithel (2,540). They are found all over the Province to a varying extent, ranging from 10,860 persons in Ajmer City to 341 in the Todgarh Tehsil.

Rajputs.—Rajputs are as elsewhere the aristocracy of the population and about one-third of the Ajmer and almost the whole of the Kekri Sub-division are held by them on Istimrari tenure. The principal Estates in order of precedence are Bhinai, Sawar, Masuda, Pisangan, Junia, Deolia, Kharwa, Bandanwara, Mehrun, Para, Deogaon-Baghera, Govindgarh, Tantoti, Barli, Bagsuri and Kerot. With the exception of Sawar who belongs to a Sesodia family, the other Tazimi Istimrardars all are of the Rathor clan. Rajputs number 17,273 persons, 9,687 being males and 7,586 females. The marginal statement shows the strength of each exogamous clan. Where females exceed males, as among the Sesodias and Kachwahas it is due to the immigration of females from the neighbouring States of Rajputana for marriage into other clans. Similarly the marked deficiency of females among Rathors may be ascribed to the fact that many have been given in marriage to Sesodias and Kachwahas etc., across the border.

Clan.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1 Bargujar.	21	12	9
2. Chauhan.	1,611	861	750
3. Gehlot.	192	105	87
Sesodia.	1,135	424	711
4. Gaur.	545	323	222
5. Jadon.	140	78	62
Bhatti.	431	245	186
6. Jhala.	28	22	6
7. Kachwaha.	2,656	1,124	1,532
8 Parihar.	147	87	60
9. Ponwar.	562	305	257
10. Rathor.	5,782	3,763	2,019
11. Solanki.	312	166	146
12. Tonwar.	273	176	97
Unspecified.	3,265	1,902	1,363
Doubtful.	173	94	79
Total.	17,273	9,687	7,586

Variations in Castes, etc.

9. Subsidiary Table 1 shows that, among the more numerous communities, notable increases per cent. during the past decade have occurred among Brahmans (17·0), Rajputs (25·4), Darogas (18·7), Merats (44·5), Rawats (18·7), Chamars (29·6) and Raigars (18·1). The increase among Merats at first sight appears to be a startling one but marriages still take place between them and Rawats and instances have occurred of the husband recording himself as a Muslim Merat and his wife as a Hindu Rawat. The progeny of such marriages may have, to an increasing extent, been recorded as Merats. The increase among the two communities combined is 24 per cent. and is affected in some degree by the return to their homes of soldiers from the Army. The recorded increase of 29·6 per cent. among Chamars is tinged with the suspicion that their numbers at every Census fluctuate, apart from natural causes, according to the inclusion or exclusion of closely allied low castes at the whim of enumerators.

The increase in the other communities cited is not such as to call for comment especially when it is remembered that by excluding the pilgrim population of 1921, the increase for the whole Province can be assessed as 16 per cent.

1.—VARIATION IN CASTE, TRIBE, ETC. SINCE 1901.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	PERSONS				PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.			PERCENTAGE OF NET VARIATION 1901—1931	REASONS FOR MARKED VARIATION.
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921—1931.	1911—1921.	1901—1911.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Brahman ...	27,670	23,643	24,042	25,095	+ 17·0	− 1·7	− 4·2	+ 10·3	
Rajput ...	17,273	13,772	14,302	15,508	+ 25·4	− 3·7	− 7·8	+ 11·4	
Agarwal ...	9,824	8,752	8,409	3,797	+ 12·2	+ 4·1	+ 121·5	+ 158·7	
Oswal ...	13,536	12,396	14,228	9,547	+ 9·2	− 12·9	+ 49·0	+ 41·8	
Daroga ...	10,182	8,579	8,952	5,938	+ 18·7	− 4·2	+ 50·8	+ 71·5	
Gujar ...	35,063	31,912	35,059	36,707	+ 9·9	− 9·0	− 4·5	− 4·5	
Jat ...	29,992	25,896	30,497	27,952	+ 15·8	− 15·1	+ 9·1	+ 7·3	
Mali ...	14,663	13,176	14,340	15,859	+ 11·3	− 8·1	− 9·6	− 7·5	
Bhil ...	8,313	6,812	6,509	5,325	+ 22·0	+ 4·7	+ 22·2	+ 56·1	
Merat ...	25,649	17,745	17,698	9,082	+ 44·5	+ ·3	+ 94·9	+ 182·4*	* Excludes Chita previous to 1931. Figures for 1901 are unreliable.
Mina ...	5,252	3,939	4,223	64	+ 33·3	− 6·7	+ 6,498·4*	+ 8,106·3¶	¶ Returns of 1901 doubtful.
Rawat ...	82,939	69,845	71,661	53,858	+ 18·7	− 2·5	+ 33·6	+ 54·0	
Koli ...	10,591	7,230	6,565	8,355	+ 46·5	+ 10·1	− 21·1	+ 26·8	
Kumhar ...	16,005	13,871	14,120	11,267	+ 15·4	− 1·8	+ 25·3	+ 42·1	
Balai ...	19,874†	20,512	23,773	22,358	− 3·1	− 13·7	+ 6·3	− 11·1†	† Some returned as Bambhi in 1931.
Chamar ...	15,915	12,278	13,351	19,350	+ 29·6	− 8·0	− 31·0	− 17·8	
Raigar ...	22,604	19,134	19,858	14,293	+ 18·1	− 3·6	+ 38·9	+ 58·1	
Pathan ...	14,527	14,004	11,420	11,048	+ 3·7	+ 22·6	+ 3·4	+ 31·5	
Sheikh ...	30,094	38,632	25,130	31,972	− 22·1	+ 53·7	− 21·4	− 5·9	
Anglo-Indian ...	1,232	746	710	341	+ 65·1	+ 5·1	+ 108·2	+ 261·3	
Europeans.									
(a) British Subjects ...	1,524	1,400	1,702	917	+ 8·9	− 17·7	+ 85·6	+ 66·2	
(b) Others ...	152	42	53	92	+ 261·9	− 20·8	− 42·4	+ 65·2	

TABLE I.

Area, Houses and Population.

Throughout these Tables, both Imperial and Provincial, the population includes that of 115 inhabited villages belonging to Mewar and Marwar States situated in the Merwara sub-division and administered by the British Government. Their details are shown below :—

Serial No	Name of State.	Area in sq miles.	Number of inhabited villages.	Number of occupied houses.	POPULATION.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Mewar ...	221	93	9,852	23,092	21,371	44,463
2	Marwar ...	50	22	1,951	4,598	4,248	8,846
	Total ...	271	115	11,803	27,690	25,619	53,309

TABLE II.

Variation in Population since 1881.

TABLE I.

Area, Houses and Population.

TABLE I.—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

DISTRICT.	Area in square miles.	Inhabited Towns.	Inhabited Villages.	OCCUPIED HOUSES			POPULATION.								
							PERSONS.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
				Total.	In Towns.	In Villages.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AJMER-MERWARA	2,711	5	747	122,213	37,778	84,435	560,292	180,199	380,093	296,081	98,874	197,207	264,211	81,325	182,886
Ajmer City ...		1	...	28,534	28,534	...	119,524	119,524	..	66,014	66,014	...	53,510	53,510	...
Ajmer Tehsil ..		1	267	42,053	4,980	37,073	191,107	21,397	169,710	100,399	11,861	88,538	90,708	9,536	81,172
Kekri Sub-division		2	160	24,898	2,627	22,271	113,287	10,936	102,351	58,330	5,692	52,638	54,957	5,244	49,713
Beawar Tehsil		1	233	20,840	7,537	13,303	87,643	28,342	59,301	46,132	15,307	30,825	41,511	13,035	28,476
Todgarh Tehsil		...	87	10,888	...	10,888	48,731	...	48,731	25,206	...	25,206	23,525	...	23,525

TABLE II

Variation in Population since 1881.

TABLE II.—VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1881.

DISTRICT.	PERSONS.						VARIATION-INCREASE (+) DECREASE (−)					Net variation in period 1881-1931 Increase +. Decrease −.
	1931.	1921.	1911	1901.	1891	1881.	1921 to 1931.	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
AJMER MERWARA	560,292	495,271	501,395	476,912	542,358	460,722	+ 65,021	− 6,124	+ 24,483	− 65,446	+ 81,636	+ 99,570
Ajmer City ..	119,524	113,512	86,222	73,839	68,843	48,735	+ 6,012	+ 27,290	+ 12,383	+ 4,996	+ 20,108	+ 70,789
Ajmer Tehsil ..	191,107	166,594	187,805	203,614	353,516	310,553	+ 24,513	− 21,211	+ 548	− 59,902	+ 42,963	− 6,159
Kekri Sub-division ...	113,287	98,854	106,357				+ 14,433	− 7,503				
Beawar Tehsil	87,643	72,524	121,011	109,459	119,999	58,707	+ 15,119	− 4,700	+ 11,552	− 10,540	+ 18,565	+ 34,940
Todgarh Tehsil	48,731	43,787				42,727	+ 4,944					

DISTRICT.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
AJMER-MERWARA	296,081	269,566	266,198	251,026	288,325	248,844	264,211	225,705	235,197	225,886	254,033	211,878
Ajmer City .	66,014	67,597	47,354	39,467	37,985	27,347	53,510	45,915	38,868	34,372	30,858	21,388
Ajmer Tehsil..	100,399	89,266	99,197	153,917	185,562	163,522	90,708	77,328	88,608	139,697	167,954	145,231
Kekri Sub-division...	58,330	51,204	55,360				54,957	47,650	50,997			
Beawar Tehsil	46,132	38,737	64,267	57,642	64,778	56,175	41,511	33,787	56,724	51,817	55,221	45,259
Todgarh Tehsil	25,206	22,762					23,525	21,025				

TABLE III.

Towns and villages classified by population.

TABLE IV.

Towns classified by population with variation since 1881.

A Town, as defined in the Census Code, includes every Municipality of whatever size and every Cantonment.

The population of Deoli includes that residing in the small Agency area outside Municipal limits but immediately adjoining.

TABLE V.

Towns arranged territorially with population by Religion.

In this Table, Towns are arranged alphabetically.

The figures for Hindus include those of Aryas, Brahmos and Deo Samajists.

The column for 'Others' includes the following :—

District	Towns etc.	Religion.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Ajmer-Merwara ...	Ajmer City.	Buddhist	4	4	...
	"	Jew	42	26	16
	"	Religion not returned	2	2	...
	Beawar.	Jew	7	3	4

The Civil and Military population of Nasirabad Cantonment is as below :—

	Civil	Military
Population	19,347	2,050

TABLE III

Towns and Villages classified by Population

TABLE III.—TOWNS AND VILLAGES

DISTRICT.	Total No. of inhabited towns and villages	Population.	Under 500.		500 to 1,000.		1,000 to 2,000.	
			Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AJMER-MERWARA	*752*	*560,292*	*509*	*114,117*	*149*	*103,618*	*59*	*79,238*
Ajmer City	1	119,524	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer Tehsil	265	191,107	145	38,917	76	52,293	33	43,910
Kekri Sub Division	162	113,287	97	26,918	38	27,016	14	19,122
Beawar Tehsil	234	87,643	208	36,261	19	13,435	5	7,090
Todgarh Tehsil	87	48,731	59	12,021	16	10,874	7	9,116

TABLE IV.

Towns Classified by Population.

TABLE IV.—TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

TOWN.	DISTRICT.	Description of town (Municipality, Suburb, Cantonment, etc.)	POPULATION.						IN-
			1931.	1921	1911	1901	1891.	1881.	1921-31.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
AJMER-MERWARA	**Urban Population**	...	*180,199*	*164,697*	*140,394*	*129,411*	*123,915*	*92,003*	+ *15,502*
Class I	**100,000 and over**								
Ajmer City ...	Ajmer Merwara ...	M	119,524	113,512	86,222	73,839	68,848	48,735	+ 6,012
Class III	**20,000 to 50,000**	...	*49,739*	*42,013*	*43,041*	*44,422*	*42,688*	*37,149*	+ *7,726*
Beawar ...	Ajmer-Merwara ...	M.	28,342	22,362	22,800	21,928	20,978	15,829	+ 5,980
Nasirabad. ...	Ajmer-Merwara ...	C.	* 21,397	19,651	20,241	22,494	21,710	21,320	+ 1,746
Class V	**5,000 to 10,000**								
Kekri	Ajmer-Merwara ...	M.	7,179	5,698	5,926	7,053	7,100	6,119	+ 1,481
Class VI	**Under 5,000**								
Deoli	Ajmer-Merwara ...	M.	3,757	3,474	5,205	4,097	5,284	Not available	+ 283

* Includes 2,050 males subject to Military law.

TABLE V.

Towns by Religion.

TABLE V.—TOWNS ARRANGED WITH

TOWNS.	MUNICIPALITY, CANTONMENT, ETC.	URBAN POPULATION			HINDU.			MUSLIM.		
		Persons	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
AJMER-MERWARA	...	*180,199*	*98,874*	*81,325*	*112,911*	*61,420*	*51,491*	*53,905*	*29,881*	*24,024*
Ajmer City	M.	119,524	66,014	53,510	71,314	39,121	32,193	40,548	22,746	17,802
Beawar	M.	28,342	15,307	13,035	20,105	10,851	9,254	5,069	2,707	2,362
Deoli	M.	3,757	2,048	1,709	3,070	1,705	1,365	595	292	303
Kekri	M.	7,179	3,644	3,535	5,304	2,685	2,619	1,869	674	695
Nasirabad	C.	21,397	11,861	9,536	13,118	7,058	6,060	6,324	3,462	2,862

CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

TABLE III.

Towns and Villages classified by Population.

2,000 to 5,000.		5,000 to 10,000.		10,000 to 20,000.		20,000 to 50,000.		50,000 to 100,000.		100,000 and over.		Encampments, Boat & Railway population unclassed.
Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population.	Number.	Population	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
31	86,487	1	7,179	...	...	2	49,588	...	...	1	118,579	1,486
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	118,579	945
13	34,950	...	...	...	...	1	21,397	...	...	...	...	240
12	33,952	1	7,179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2,411	...	...	...	...	1	28,191	...	...	...	...	255
5	16,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46

WITH VARIATIONS SINCE 1881.

TABLE IV.

Towns classified by Population.

VARIATION—CREASE (+), DECREASE (−).				Variation in period 1881 to 1931. Increase (+). Decrease (−).	MALES.			FEMALES.		
1911-21.	1901-11.	1891-01.	1881-91.		1931.	1921.	1911.	1931.	1921.	1911
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
+ 24,303	+ 10,983	+ 5,496	+ 31,912	+ 88,196	98,874	95,755	77,177	81,325	68,942	63,217
+ 27,290	+ 12,983	+ 4,996	+ 20,108	+ 70,789	66,014	67,597	47,354	53,510	45,915	38,868
− 1,028	− 1,381	+ 1,734	+ 5,539	+ 12,590	27,168	23,327	23,625	22,571	18,686	19,415
− 438	+ 872	+ 950	+ 5,149	+ 12,513	15,307	12,016	12,328	13,035	10,346	10,472
− 590	− 2,253	+ 784	+ 390	+ 77	11,861	11,311	11,298	9,536	8,940	8,948
− 228	− 1,127	− 47	+ 981	+ 1,060	3,644	2,913	3,126	3,535	2,785	2,800
− 1,731	+ 1,108	− 1,187	Not available	...	2,048	1,918	3,071	1,709	1,556	2,134

POPULATION BY RELIGION.

TABLE V.

Towns by Religion.

JAIN.			CHRISTIAN.			TRIBAL.			ZOROASTRIAN			SIKH.			OTHERS		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
6,490	3,527	2,963	6,202	3,642	2,560	1	1	...	300	141	159	335	227	108	55	35	20
2,942	1,580	1,362	4,161	2,242	1,919	1	1	...	240	111	129	270	181	89	48	32	16
2,706	1,481	1,225	420	242	178	...	...	...	20	10	10	15	13	2	7	3	4
58	33	25	31	17	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...
486	273	213	9	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	3	...	...	...
298	160	138	1,581	1,137	444	...	...	...	40	20	20	36	24	12	...	...	...

TABLE VI.—BIRTH-PLACE.

DISTRICT, STATE, PROVINCE OR COUNTRY WHERE BORN.	DISTRICT OR CITY WHERE ENUMERATED.					
	AJMER-MERWARA.			AJMER CITY.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Population ...	**560,292**	**296,061**	**264,211**	**119,524**	**66,014**	**53,510**
A. Born in India ...	**558,786**	**294,855**	**263,931**	**119,076**	**65,730**	**53,346**
PROVINCES.						
Ajmer-Merwara ...	453,848	245,110	208,738	67,579	36,761	30,818
Assam ...	21	16	5	17	13	4
Baluchistan (Districts and Administered Territories) ...	58	54	4	37	35	2
Bengal ...	430	267	163	373	235	138
Bihar and Orissa ...	100	60	40	85	48	37
Bombay ...	2,067	1,181	886	1,448	826	622
Burma ...	33	19	14	26	14	12
Central Provinces and Berar ...	457	241	216	306	163	143
Coorg ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Delhi ...	1,169	665	504	1,032	585	447
Madras ...	323	197	126	271	162	109
North-West Frontier Province (Districts and Administered Territories) ...	289	237	52	216	182	34
Punjab ...	3,124	2,188	936	1,897	1,261	636
United Provinces of Agra & Oudh...	15,615	8,843	6,772	13,740	7,697	6,043
STATES AND AGENCIES.						
Baroda State ...	71	39	32	63	34	29
Bengal States ...	1	1	...	1	1	...
Bihar and Orissa States ...	5	5	...	1	1	...
Bombay States ...	90	62	28	67	50	17
Central India Agency ...	2,439	1,177	1,262	1,539	784	755
Gwalior State. ...	4	4	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad State. ...	450	274	176	211	140	71
Kashmir State ...	34	23	11	26	18	8
Madras States (Including Cochin and Travancore). ...	13	11	2	7	6	1
Mysore State. ...	95	59	36	72	44	28
Punjab States Agency. ...	830	523	307	467	271	196
Rajputana Agency. ...	76,374	33,079	43,295	28,959	16,006	12,953
United Provinces States. ...	164	91	73	123	70	53
Western India States Agency. ...	322	191	131	169	96	73
India Unspecified ...	**21**	**10**	**11**	**21**	**10**	**11**
French & Portuguese Settlements	**338**	**228**	**110**	**322**	**217**	**105**
B. Born in other Asiatic Countries.	**172**	**130**	**42**	**119**	**94**	**25**
(i) Within British Dominions						
Ceylon. ...	8	6	2	8	6	2
Straits Settlements and Malaya	2	2	...	1	1	...
Elsewhere. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Outside British Dominions.						
Afghanistan. ...	65	62	3	48	45	3
China. ...	6	5	1	6	5	1
Nepal ...	49	27	22	18	11	7
Elsewhere. ...	41	28	13	37	26	11
(iii) Asia Unspecified.	**1**	...	**1**	**1**	...	**1**
C. Born in Europe.	**1,266**	**1,053**	**213**	**296**	**164**	**132**
(i) United Kingdom and Ireland ...	1,201	1,019	182	246	141	105
(ii) British Possessions in Europe ...	6	4	2	2	2	...
(iii) Continental Europe. ...	59	30	29	48	21	27
(iv) Europe Unspecified. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Born in Africa.	**40**	**29**	**11**	**20**	**18**	**2**
(i) Within British Dominions.						
Cape Colony. ...	2	2	...	2	2	...
Saint Helena. ...	1	1	...	1	1	...
(ii) Africa Unspecified	**37**	**26**	**11**	**17**	**15**	**2**
E. Born in America.	**10**	**4**	**6**	**5**	**1**	**4**
America Unspecified. ...	10	4	6	5	1	4
F. Born in Australasia.	**10**	**4**	**6**	**3**	**2**	**1**
(i) Within British Dominions.						
Australia. ...	3	2	1	2	1	1
Fiji Islands. ...	5	1	4	...	...	...
New Zealand. ...	2	1	1	1	1	...
H. Birth-place Unspecified, or not returned.	**8**	**6**	**2**	**5**	**5**	...

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

This Table is divided into two parts, each showing the distribution of population by age, sex and civil condition.

Part I.—Shows, for the District, the distribution of the total population (All Religions) and of each religion.

Part II.—Shows, for Ajmer City, the distribution of the total population (All Religions).

In Part II, the age periods are given in less detail than in Part I.

The term "Hindu" includes "Arya".

TABLE VII.—Age, Sex and Civil Condition. Part I.—Provincial Summary.

AGE AND RELIGION.	Population.			Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Religions	*560,292*	*296,081*	*264,211*	*217,250*	*133,452*	*83,798*	*282,116*	*142,706*	*139,410*	*60,926*	*19,923*	*41,003*
0—1 ...	18,658	9,274	9,384	18,320	9,104	9,216	329	166	163	9	4	5
1—2 ...	16,777	8,315	8,462	16,417	8,174	8,243	346	184	212	14	7	7
2—3 ...	17,360	8,487	8,873	16,816	8,316	8,500	528	162	366	16	9	7
3—4 ...	16,647	8,252	8,395	15,773	7,985	7,788	851	256	595	23	11	12
4—5 ...	15,613	7,948	7,665	14,522	7,601	6,921	1,061	334	727	30	13	17
Total 0—5...	*85,055*	*42,276*	*42,779*	*81,848*	*41,180*	*40,668*	*3,115*	*1,052*	*2,063*	*92*	*44*	*48*
5—10 ...	68,572	36,408	32,164	56,896	32,414	24,482	11,419	3,851	7,568	257	143	114
10—15 ...	63,558	34,404	29,154	43,111	27,428	15,683	20,013	6,784	13,279	434	242	192
15—20 ...	55,704	29,565	26,139	15,754	13,795	1,959	38,866	15,215	23,651	1,084	555	529
20—25 ...	57,363	30,621	26,742	9,492	9,039	453	46,154	20,719	25,435	1,717	863	854
25—30 ...	45,877	24,646	21,231	3,337	3,179	158	39,640	20,243	19,397	2,900	1,224	1,676
30—35 ...	39,217	20,968	18,249	2,087	1,968	119	33,405	17,598	15,812	3,725	1,407	2,318
35—40 ...	35,609	18,946	16,663	1,497	1,417	80	27,531	15,510	12,021	6,581	2,019	4,562
40—45 ...	31,919	17,219	14,700	1,314	1,251	63	22,985	13,652	9,333	7,620	2,316	5,304
45—50 ...	25,689	14,360	11,329	732	690	42	15,789	10,820	4,969	9,168	2,850	6,318
50—55 ...	20,055	11,188	8,867	532	502	30	11,248	8,071	3,177	8,275	2,615	2,660
55—60 ...	12,605	6,488	6,117	264	246	18	5,419	4,148	1,271	6,922	2,094	4,828
60—65 ...	10,121	4,854	5,267	198	179	19	3,855	2,977	878	6,068	1,698	4,370
65—70 ...	3,914	1,848	2,066	75	66	9	1,276	1,019	257	2,563	763	1,800
70 and over...	5,054	2,290	2,744	113	98	15	1,401	1,102	299	3,520	1,090	2,430
Buddhist.	4	4	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
0—1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2—3 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3—4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4—5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 0—5...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—10 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—15 ...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—20 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20—25 ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
25—30 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30—35 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35—40 ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
40—45 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45—50 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50—55 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55—60 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60—65 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65—70 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70 and over...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christian	6,947	4,000	2,947	4,527	2,813	1,714	2,097	1,084	1,013	323	103	220
0—1 ...	167	82	85	167	82	85	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—2 ...	170	92	78	168	90	78	2	2	...	...	...	...
2—3 ...	156	81	75	156	81	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
3—4 ...	158	82	76	156	82	74	2	...	2	...	...	...
4—5 ...	170	88	82	167	86	81	2	1	1	1	1	...
Total 0—5..	*821*	*425*	*396*	*814*	*421*	*393*	*6*	*3*	*3*	*1*	*1*	...
5—10 ...	832	427	405	824	424	400	7	3	4	1	...	1
10—15 ...	830	422	408	811	416	395	17	6	11	2	...	2
15—20 ...	903	541	362	749	504	245	148	36	112	6	1	5
20—25 ...	973	654	319	723	573	150	241	79	162	9	2	7
25—30 ...	680	452	228	333	288	45	331	158	173	16	6	10
30—35 ...	514	293	221	142	112	30	347	168	179	25	13	12
35—40 ...	413	223	190	43	27	16	331	182	149	39	14	25
40—45 ...	352	199	153	31	15	16	279	174	105	42	10	32
45—50 ...	219	128	91	23	12	11	155	106	49	41	10	31
50—55 ...	163	96	67	18	11	7	111	75	36	34	10	24
55—60 ...	88	50	38	7	4	3	52	38	14	29	8	21
60—65 ...	65	34	31	6	4	2	32	23	9	27	7	20
65—70 ...	39	21	18	2	1	1	16	12	4	21	8	13
70 and over...	55	35	20	1	1	...	24	21	3	30	13	17

TABLE VII.—Age, Sex and Civil Condition. Part I.—Provincial Summary—*Contd.*

Age and Religion.	Population.			Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
	Persons.	Males	Females	Persons.	Males	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hindu	***434,509***	***227,803***	***206,706***	***161,847***	***98,715***	***63,132***	***225,078***	***113,993***	***111,085***	***47,584***	***15,095***	***32,489***
0—1 ...	14,648	7,295	7,353	14,378	7,161	7,217	263	130	133	7	4	3
1—2 ...	18,140	6,485	6,655	12,889	6,375	6,464	290	104	186	11	6	5
2—3 ..	18,581	6,606	6,975	13,115	6,468	6,647	452	130	322	14	8	6
3—4 ..	12,979	6,410	6,569	12,220	6,184	6,036	742	217	525	17	9	8
4—5 ...	12,091	6,148	5,943	11,133	5,847	5,286	936	291	645	22	10	12
Total 0—5 ...	**66,439**	**32,944**	**33,495**	**63,685**	**32,035**	**31,650**	**2,683**	**872**	**1,811**	**71**	**37**	**34**
5—10 ..	53,173	28,183	24,990	42,991	24,668	18,323	9,966	3,888	6,578	216	127	89
10—15 ..	49,461	26,738	22,723	32,121	20,634	11,487	16,975	5,897	11,078	365	207	158
15—20 ..	42,976	22,686	20,340	10,981	9,695	1,286	31,208	12,518	18,690	887	423	414
20—25 ...	44,045	22,267	21,778	6,182	6,005	177	36,572	16,630	19,942	1,291	632	659
25—30 ...	35,358	18,798	16,565	1,877	1,805	72	31,349	16,146	15,203	2,132	842	1,290
30—35 ...	30,179	15,892	14,287	1,124	1,071	53	26,295	13,846	12,449	2,760	975	1,785
35—40 ...	27,820	14,589	13,231	854	818	36	21,806	12,233	9,573	5,160	1,538	3,622
40—45 ..	25,043	13,365	11,678	737	708	29	18,262	10,846	7,416	6,044	1,811	4,233
45—50 ...	20,106	11,135	8,971	519	499	20	12,306	8,401	3,905	7,281	2,235	5,046
50—55 ...	15,656	8,639	7,017	375	361	14	8,751	6,254	2,497	6,530	2,024	4,506
55—60 ..	9,792	4,934	4,858	182	171	11	4,132	3,154	978	5,478	1,609	3,869
60—65 ..	7,902	3,698	4,204	135	123	12	2,927	2,269	658	4,840	1,306	3,534
65—70 ...	2,930	1,354	1,576	51	47	4	908	752	156	1,971	555	1,416
70 and over..	3,629	1,636	1,993	83	75	8	938	787	151	2,608	774	1,834
Jain.	***19,497***	***10,427***	***9,070***	***8,003***	***5,225***	***2,778***	***8,110***	***4,098***	***4,012***	***3,384***	***1,104***	***2,280***
0—1 ..	601	297	304	596	293	303	5	4	1	...	...	...
1—2 ...	482	242	240	479	240	239	3	2	1	...	...	...
2—3 ..	454	237	217	449	235	214	5	2	3	...	...	...
3—4 ...	444	232	212	435	229	206	7	3	4	2	...	1
4—5 ..	445	227	218	437	223	214	7	4	3	1	...	2
Total 0—5 ..	**2,426**	**1,235**	**1,191**	**2,396**	**1,220**	**1,176**	**27**	**15**	**12**	**3**	...	**3**
5—10 ..	2,088	1,154	934	1,990	1,123	867	93	29	64	5	2	3
10—15 ...	1,937	1,084	853	1,644	1,027	617	286	54	232	7	3	4
15—20	1,892	1,018	874	659	582	77	1,182	420	762	51	16	35
20—25 ..	2,027	1,093	934	427	419	8	1,498	641	857	102	33	69
25—30 ...	1,607	845	762	188	183	5	1,224	608	616	195	54	141
30—35 ..	1,484	797	687	163	158	5	1,067	571	496	254	68	186
35—40 ...	1,400	747	653	146	139	7	849	496	353	405	112	293
40—45 ..	1,316	703	613	142	136	6	719	426	293	455	141	314
45—50 ..	1,138	629	509	106	103	3	499	335	164	533	191	342
50—55 ..	918	501	417	76	73	3	346	249	97	496	179	317
55—60 ...	544	283	261	31	30	1	162	125	37	351	128	223
60—65 ..	390	188	202	19	17	2	97	76	21	274	95	179
65—70 ...	162	76	86	10	9	1	34	28	6	118	39	79
70 and over...	168	74	94	6	6	...	27	25	2	135	43	92
Jew.	***49***	***29***	***20***	***26***	***18***	***8***	***20***	***10***	***10***	***3***	***1***	***2***
0—1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2—3 ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3—4 ...	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4—5 ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 0—5 ...	**4**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**2**	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—10 ...	7	5	2	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—15 ...	8	4	4	7	4	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
15—20 ...	8	5	3	5	4	1	3	1	2	...	...	...
20—25 ...	5	2	3	2	2	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
25—30 ...	4	3	1	1	1	...	3	2	1	...	...	...
30—35 ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
35—40 ...	3	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	1
40—45 ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
45—50 ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...
50—55 ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	1
55—60 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60—65 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65—70 ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
70 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VII.—Age, Sex and Civil Condition. Part I.—Provincial Summary.—*Contd.*

AGE AND RELIGION.	Population			Unmarried.			Married			Widowed.		
	Persons	Males	Females.	Persons	Males	Females	Persons.	Males	Females.	Persons	Males	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Muslim.	**97,133**	**52,665**	**44,468**	**41,883**	**26,098**	**15,785**	**45,780**	**23,005**	**22,775**	**9,470**	**3,562**	**5,908**
0—1 ...	3,163	1,556	1,607	3,100	1,524	1,576	61	32	29	2	...	2
1—2 ..	2,919	1,460	1,459	2,865	1,433	1,432	51	26	25	3	1	2
2—3 ..	3,087	1,521	1,566	3,015	1,490	1,525	70	30	40	2	1	1
3—4 ...	2,997	1,492	1,505	2,894	1,454	1,440	99	36	63	4	2	2
4—5 ...	2,850	1,455	1,395	2,729	1,415	1,314	115	38	77	6	2	4
Total 0—5 ..	**15,016**	**7,484**	**7,532**	**14,603**	**7,316**	**7,287**	**396**	**162**	**234**	**17**	**6**	**11**
5—10 ...	12,214	6,500	5,714	10,852	6,062	4,790	1,327	424	903	35	14	21
10—15 ...	11,065	6,016	5,049	8,833	5,227	3,106	2,673	758	1,915	59	31	28
15—20 ...	9,711	5,253	4,458	8,329	2,950	379	6,197	2,192	4,005	185	111	74
20—25 ...	10,089	5,486	4,603	2,106	1,998	108	7,675	3,296	4,379	308	192	116
25—30 ..	8,042	4,450	3,592	911	881	30	6,581	3,250	3,331	550	319	231
30—35 ...	6,885	3,899	2,986	639	614	25	5,571	2,939	2,632	675	346	329
35—40 ...	5,850	3,327	2,523	449	430	19	4,442	2,549	1,893	959	348	611
40—45 ...	5,096	2,898	2,198	402	391	11	3,633	2,161	1,472	1,061	346	715
45—50 ..	4,126	2,410	1,716	82	74	8	2,754	1,928	826	1,290	408	882
50—55 ..	3,246	1,910	1,336	62	56	6	1,986	1,456	530	1,198	398	800
55—60 ...	2,188	1,198	940	44	41	3	1,047	812	235	1,047	345	702
60—65 ...	1,727	914	813	37	34	3	779	592	187	911	288	623
65—70 ...	768	388	380	12	9	3	312	222	90	444	157	287
70 and over...	1,160	532	628	22	15	7	407	264	143	731	253	478
Sikh	**341**	**232**	**109**	**150**	**114**	**36**	**166**	**107**	**59**	**25**	**11**	**14**
0—1 ...	12	9	3	12	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—2 ...	13	8	5	13	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
2—3 ...	11	6	5	11	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
3—4 ...	6	4	2	6	4	2	...	..	...	...	...	...
4—5 ...	7	4	3	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 0—5 ...	**49**	**31**	**18**	**49**	**31**	**18**	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—10 ...	30	20	10	30	20	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—15 ...	32	23	9	28	21	7	4	2	2	...	...	...
15—20 ...	42	27	15	15	14	1	25	12	13	2	1	1
20—25 ...	51	32	19	11	11	...	37	19	18	3	2	1
25—30 ...	44	32	12	8	8	.	35	21	11	1	...	1
30—35 ...	34	26	8	5	5		25	19	6	4	2	2
35—40 ..	15	10	5	1	1		11	7	4	3	2	1
40—45 ...	12	9	3			.	10	7	3	2	2	...
45—50 ...	11	8	3	1	1	...	8	7	1	2	...	2
50—55 ...	6	6		...	...	...	5	5	0	1	1	...
55—60 ..	6	3	3	..	.		3	2	1	3	1	2
60—65 ...	5	3	2	1	1		2	2	..	2	...	2
65—70 ...	1	1	...	.			1	1	..	...	...	...
70 and over	3	1	2	1	1		.	.		2	...	2
Tribal	**1,509**	**777**	**732**	**624**	**380**	**244**	**762**	**355**	**407**	**123**	**42**	**81**
0—1 .	59	32	27	59	32	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—2 ...	48	26	22	48	26	22	...	..	...	...	...	...
2—3 ...	66	35	31	65	35	30	1	..	1	...	...	...
3—4 ...	56	29	27	55	29	26	1	...	1	...	...	...
4—5 ...	43	22	21	42	22	20	1	...	1	...	..	...
Total 0—5 ..	**272**	**144**	**128**	**269**	**144**	**125**	**3**	...	**3**	...	...	...
5—10 ...	199	108	91	174	101	73	25	7	18	...	...	...
10—15 ...	186	102	84	131	86	45	54	15	39	1	1	...
15—20 ...	134	69	65	31	30	1	100	36	64	3	3	...
20—25 ...	139	69	70	15	15	...	120	52	68	4	2	2
25—30 ...	116	57	59	3	3	...	107	51	56	6	3	3
30—35 ...	94	45	49	1	1	...	86	41	45	7	3	4
35—40 ...	88	39	49	...	...	...	75	34	41	13	5	8
40—45 ...	82	37	45	...	...	...	66	31	35	16	6	10
45—50 ...	68	37	31	...	...	...	51	33	18	17	4	13
50—55 ...	49	27	22	...	..	.	36	24	12	13	3	10
55—60 ...	30	16	14	...	...	..	18	13	5	12	3	9
60—65 ...	26	13	13	...	..	...	14	11	3	12	2	10
65—70 ..	9	4	5	...	...	...	2	2		7	2	5
70 and over...	17	10	7	...	...	...	5	5	..	12	5	7

TABLE VII.—Age, Sex and Civil Condition. Part I.—Provincial Summary.—(*Concluded.*)

Age and Religion.	Population.			Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Zoroastrian	*301*	*142*	*159*	*188*	*87*	*101*	*99*	*50*	*49*	*14*	*5*	*9*
0—1 ...	8	3	5	8	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—2 ...	5	2	3	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
2—3 ...	4	1	3	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
3—4 ...	5	2	3	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
4—5 ...	6	3	3	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 0—5 ...	*28*	*11*	*17*	*28*	*11*	*17*	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—10 ...	29	11	18	28	11	17	1	...	1	...	...	...
10—15 ...	37	13	24	34	11	23	3	2	1	...	...	...
15—20 ...	38	16	22	35	16	19	3	...	3	...	...	...
20—25 ...	32	16	16	26	16	10	6	...	6	...	...	...
25—30 ...	26	14	12	16	10	6	10	4	6	...	...	...
30—35 ...	24	14	10	13	7	6	11	7	4	...	...	...
35—40 ...	19	9	10	4	2	2	14	7	7	1	...	1
40—45 ..	17	8	9	2	1	1	15	7	8	...	...	...
45—50 ...	18	10	8	1	1	...	14	8	6	3	1	2
50—55 ...	14	7	7	1	1	...	11	6	5	2	...	2
55—60 ...	7	4	3	...	...	..	5	4	1	2	...	2
60—65 ...	6	4	2	...	...	...	4	4	...	2	...	2
65—70 ...	4	3	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	2	...
70 and over...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Religion not Returned.	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
0—1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2—3 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3—4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4—5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 0—5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—10 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—20 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20—25 ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
25—30 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30—35 ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
35—40 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40—45 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45—50 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50—55 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55—60 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60—65 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65—70 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70 and over ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART II.—BY CITIES.

All Religions

AGE AND RELIGION.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons	Males	Females.	Persons	Males.	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ajmer City	*119,524*	*66,014*	*53,510*	*47,239*	*29,153*	*18,086*	*59,852*	*32,359*	*27,493*	*12,433*	*4,502*	*7,931*
0—1 ...	3,780	1,847	1,933	3,729	1,818	1,911	48	27	21	3	2	1
1—5 ..	12,672	6,295	6,377	12,326	6,154	6,172	322	131	191	24	10	14
5—10 ..	13,218	7,097	6,121	11,783	6,622	5,161	1,392	454	938	43	21	22
10—15 ...	12,731	6,940	5,791	9,620	5,976	3,644	3,024	924	2,100	87	40	47
15—20 ...	12,966	7,059	5,907	4,434	3,758	676	8,284	3,150	5,084	298	151	147
20—30 ..	25,110	14,235	10,875	3,867	3,564	303	19,902	9,992	9,910	1,341	679	662
30—40 ..	17,513	10,420	7,093	856	744	112	14,273	8,719	5,554	2,384	957	1,427
40—50 .	11,334	6,736	4,598	349	295	54	7,853	5,416	2,437	3,132	1,025	2,107
50—60 ...	6,245	3,490	2,755	165	136	29	3,302	2,479	823	2,778	875	1,903
60 and over...	3,955	1,895	2,060	110	86	24	1,502	1,067	435	2,343	742	1,601

TABLE VIII.—Civil Condition by age for Selected Castes.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Locality.	Sex	Population dealt with	UNMARRIED.							MARRIED.							WIDOWED.						
				Total	0 to 6	7 to 13	14 to 16	17 to 23	24 to 43	44 and over.	Total.	0 to 6	7 to 13	14 to 16	17 to 23	24 to 43	44 and over.	Total	0 to 6	7 to 13	14 to 16	17 to 23	24 to 43	44 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Balai ...	Ajmer-Merwara.	Males	10,143	4,011	1,891	1,314	374	303	112	17	5,534	82	297	324	965	2,626	1,240	598	1	18	5	40	166	368
		Females	9,731	2,730	1,821	827	37	11	27	7	5,552	135	657	597	1,287	2,439	437	1,449	3	7	9	26	454	950
Jat ...		Males	15,919	5,880	2,576	1,714	454	560	468	108	8,556	171	832	600	1,621	3,833	1,499	1,488	5	36	32	69	504	837
		Females.	14,073	3,396	2,430	920	35	3	8	...	8,324	888	1,220	847	1,786	3,372	716	2,353	9	23	20	41	673	1,587
Mali ...		Males.	7,680	2,970	1,326	1,011	264	227	110	32	4,200	38	248	273	710	2,080	851	510	2	10	...	18	175	305
		Females	6,983	1,778	1,210	536	24	8	4	1	3,957	133	571	401	853	1,655	344	1,248	2	5	6	15	408	812
Rawat ...		Males	43,362	22,702	8,935	7,475	2,518	2,582	973	219	18,454	142	391	547	2,426	9,583	5,365	2,206	2	7	14	68	548	1,567
		Females	39,577	15,348	9,009	5,717	549	45	20	8	19,418	203	953	1,846	4,648	9,605	2,163	4,811	3	2	10	64	1,304	3,428
Merat ...		Males.	13,623	7,067	2,832	2,278	810	830	277	40	5,922	44	122	151	868	3,168	1,569	634	...	5	8	17	161	443
		Females	12,026	4,574	2,797	1,622	128	16	9	2	6,007	78	309	670	1,523	2,855	572	1,445	4	3	3	17	382	1,036
Raigar ...		Males	11,558	5,120	2,378	1,833	489	312	80	28	5,865	39	218	305	1,137	3,007	1,159	573	...	5	7	29	171	361
		Females	11,046	3,753	2,500	1,170	65	5	11	2	5,815	69	573	813	1,401	2,527	432	1,478	1	7	6	26	506	932
Rajput ...		Males	9,687	4,637	1,418	1,306	476	745	480	212	4,455	19	56	94	679	2,602	1,005	595	1	1	5	18	170	400
		Females	7,586	2,267	1,283	843	88	29	22	7	3,687	29	180	326	1,041	1,817	294	1,632	3	4	7	55	541	1,022

TABLE IX.—Infirmities.—Distribution by Age.

AGE.	POPULATION AFFLICTED.			INSANE.			DEAF-MUTES.			BLIND.			LEPERS		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total ...	2,807	1,386	1,421	217	145	72	410	261	149	2,162	968	1,194	18	12	6
0—1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—2 ...	5	2	3	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	1	2	...	...	...
2—3 ...	7	3	4	...	...	...	3	1	2	4	2	2	...	...	...
3—4 ...	11	6	5	...	...	...	4	2	2	7	4	3	...	...	...
4—5 ...	18	9	9	3	1	2	5	3	2	10	5	5	...	...	...
Total 0—5 ...	41	20	21	3	1	2	14	7	7	24	12	12	...	...	...
5—10 ...	95	56	39	13	8	5	25	15	10	56	33	23	1	...	1
10—15 ...	112	69	43	17	12	5	31	19	12	63	37	26	1	1	...
15—20 ...	123	81	42	24	19	5	30	21	9	67	39	28	2	2	...
20—25 ...	133	87	46	26	22	4	29	20	9	77	45	32	1	...	1
25—30 ...	127	76	51	24	18	6	30	20	10	73	38	35	...	...	...
30—35 ...	127	71	56	23	16	7	31	22	9	72	32	40	1	1	...
35—40 ...	190	90	100	21	13	8	33	23	10	133	52	81	3	2	1
40—45 ...	218	105	113	19	11	8	33	22	11	164	70	94	2	2	...
45—50 ...	263	133	130	18	11	7	31	20	11	212	101	111	2	1	1
50—55 ...	249	125	124	13	7	6	27	19	8	208	99	109	1	...	1
55—60 ...	321	140	181	6	2	4	30	18	12	282	118	164	3	2	1
60—65 ...	310	126	184	4	1	3	26	14	12	280	111	169	...	...	...
65—70 ...	180	79	101	2	1	1	14	7	7	163	70	93	1	1	...
70 and over ...	318	128	190	4	3	1	26	14	12	288	111	177	...	...	...

NOTE.—No instances of dual infirmity were returned.

TABLE X.—Occupation or Means of Livelihood.

Group Number.	Occupation.	AJMER-MERWARA.							AJMER CITY.						
		Total Earners ... ... 207,104 Total Working Dependents ... ... 86,420 Total Non-working Dependents (Males ... 103,941; Females ... 162,827) ... ... 266,768 Total Population 560,292							Total Earners ... ... 43,599 Total Working Dependents ... ... 1,329 Total Non-working Dependents (Males ... 26,023; Females ... 48,573) ... ... 74,596 Total Population 119,524						
		Total following occupation	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Classes A, B, C and D. ...	*317.877*	*175,671*	*31,433*	*16,469*	*69,951*	*21,911*	*2,442*	*46,453*	*39,326*	*4,273*	*665*	*664*	*1,480*	*45*
	Class A.—Production of Raw Materials ...	*197,456*	*88,355*	*15,268*	*14,599*	*65,751*	*12,087*	*1,396*	*2,793*	*2,106*	*215*	*18*	*51*	*395*	*8*
	Sub-Class I.—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation ...	*196,661*	*87,735*	*15,195*	*14,598*	*65.750*	*11,988*	*1,395*	*2,789*	*2,102*	*215*	*18*	*51*	*395*	*8*
	Order I.—Pasture and Agriculture ...	*196,638*	*87,723*	*15,188*	*14,598*	*65,750*	*11,984*	*1,395*	*2,775*	*2,095*	*208*	*18*	*51*	*395*	*8*
	Order I (a).—Cultivation ...	*185,626*	*82,571*	*14.687*	*11,567*	*64,417*	*11,051*	*1,333*	*2,147*	*1,562*	*144*	*10*	*39*	*384*	*8*
1	Non-cultivating Proprietors taking rent in money or kind	4,569	2,408	638	...	...	1,452	71	841	227	17	...	...	96	1
2	Estate Agents and Managers of Owners ...	801	645	89	...	...	66	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	Estate Agents and Managers of Government ...	30	29	...	...	...	1	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
4	Rent Collectors, Clerks, etc....	18	6	10	...	...	1	1	6	5	...	...	...	1	...
5	Cultivating Owners	38,116	34,682	781	...	...	2,628	25	903	690	18	...	...	203	2
6	Tenant Cultivators	35,482	29,609	941	...	...	4,887	45	709	562	63	...	...	81	3
7	Agricultural labourers and helpers in Agriculture ...	106,610	15,192	12,228	11,567	64,417	2,016	1,190	182	89	46	10	39	3	2
	Order I (b).—Cultivation of special crops, fruit, etc. (Planters, Managers, Clerks, and Labourers.) ...	*417*	*378*	*20*	*3*	*1*	*15*	...	*281*	*263*	*16*	*1*	...	*1*	...
15	Tea	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Market gardeners, flower and fruit growers ...	416	378	19	3	1	15	...	281	263	16	1	...	1	...
	Order I (c).—Forestry ...	*370*	*290*	*53*	*3*	*1*	*20*	*3*	*144*	*113*	*27*	...	*1*	*3*	...
17	Forest Officers, Rangers, Guards, etc.	128	120	1	...	...	7	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	...
18	Wood-cutters and charcoal-burners	188	150	19	3	1	12	3	82	69	9	...	1	3	...
19	Collectors of forest produce	54	20	33	...	...	1	...	22	4	18	...	...	...	...

TABLE X.—Occupation or Means of Livelihood.—*Continued.*

Group Number.	Occupation.	AJMER-MERWARA.							AJMER CITY						
		Total following occupation	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents		As Subsidiary to other occupation.		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation		As Working Dependents		As Subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females		Males	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Order I (d).—Stock-Raising ...	*10,224*	*4,483*	*428*	*3,025*	*1,331*	*593*	*59*	*202*	*156*	*21*	*7*	*11*	*7*	...
21	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers ...	963	290	4	551	24	93	1	4	2	2	...	...	...	...
22	Breeders of transport animals	168	100	1	13	14	38	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals...	9,093	4,093	423	2,461	1,293	767	56	198	154	19	7	11	7	...
	Order I (e).—Raising of Small Animals and Insects ...	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...
24	Birds, bees, etc.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Order 2.—Fishing and Hunting ...	*23*	*12*	*7*	...	...	*4*	...	*14*	*7*	*7*	...	...	...	...
27	Fishing and Pearling	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Hunting	21	12	7	...	...	2	...	14	7	7	...	...	...	...
	Sub-Class II.—Exploitation of Minerals ...	*795*	*620*	*73*	*1*	*1*	*99*	*1*	*4*	*4*	...	...	...	...	...
	Order 3.—Metallic Minerals ...	*3*	*2*	*1*	...	...	...	...	*2*	*2*	...	...	...	...	...
34	Other metallic minerals	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Order 4.—Non-Metallic Minerals ...	*792*	*618*	*72*	*1*	*1*	*99*	*1*	*2*	*2*	...	...	...	...	...
35	Coal	28	21	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Petroleum	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Building materials (including stone, materials for cement manufacture, and clays)	747	581	72	1	1	91	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Mica	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Class B.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances ...	*78,533*	*57,872*	*9,742*	*935*	*2,975*	*6,283*	*726*	*28,156*	*25,193*	*2,014*	*101*	*419*	*402*	*27*
	Sub-Class III.—Industry ...	*40.954*	*27,620*	*6,622*	*648*	*2,482*	*3,214*	*368*	*10,525*	*8.495*	*1,426*	*66*	*339*	*180*	*19*
	Order 5.—Textiles ...	*7,616*	*4,438*	*1,702*	*138*	*830*	*401*	*107*	*996*	*672*	*190*	*15*	*71*	*43*	*5*
42	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	845	514	171	1	76	74	9	70	41	17	...	11	1	...
43	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	5,282	3,112	1,118	50	596	312	94	371	179	108	7	32	40	5
44	Jute pressing, spinning and weaving	25	1	9	...	15	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
45	Rope, twine, string and other fibres	115	40	37	...	30	6	2	18	1	9	...	8	...	...
46	Wool carding, spinning and weaving	408	137	238	5	24	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Silk spinning and weaving	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...

TABLE X.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—*Continued.*

Group Number.	Occupation.	AJMER-MERWARA.							AJMER CITY.						
		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Order 5.—Textiles—*Continued.*														
49	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	274	120	82	2	69	1	...	46	32	13	...	...	1	...
50	Lace, Crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc. and insufficiently described textile industries	663	512	45	80	20	6	...	487	416	42	8	20	1	...
	Order 6.—Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom ...	*3,601*	*2,570*	*115*	*76*	*128*	*676*	*36*	*24*	*16*	*7*	...	*1*	...	...
51	Working in leather	3,569	2,560	101	76	124	672	36	23	15	7	...	1	...	...
53	Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except buttons)...	32	10	14	...	4	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Order 7.—Wood ...	*3,534*	*2,599*	*181*	*55*	*49*	*589*	*61*	*911*	*795*	*67*	*6*	*19*	*24*	...
54	Sawyers	48	35	1	...	...	12	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...
55	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	2,625	2,927	12	42	1	341	2	686	656	6	4	1	19	...
56	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials, including leaves, and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials ...	861	337	168	13	48	236	59	210	124	61	2	18	5	...
	Order 8.—Metals ...	*1,736*	*1,437*	*144*	*29*	*32*	*92*	*2*	*493*	*475*	*7*	*4*	...	*7*	...
57	Smelting, forging and rolling of iron and other metals...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
58	Makers of arms, guns, etc.	11	9	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
59	Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements	1,488	1,241	118	24	30	74	1	409	397	4	3	...	5	...
60	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	139	105	25	3	2	3	1	21	18	3	...	...	...	...
61	Workers in other metals (except precious metals) ...	96	80	1	1	...	14	...	60	57	...	1	...	2	...
	Order 9.—Ceramics ...	*3,029*	*1,601*	*586*	*109*	*419*	*277*	*37*	*169*	*109*	*47*	...	*12*	*1*	...
63	Potters and makers of earthen-ware	2,753	1,382	577	100	419	238	37	160	107	40	...	12	1	...
64	Brick and tile makers	10	2	8	...	...	...	...	7	1	6	...	...	...	...
65	Other workers in ceramics	266	217	1	9	...	39	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Order 10.—Chemical products properly so-called and analogous ...	*1,145*	*711*	*182*	*27*	*73*	*143*	*9*	*191*	*145*	*37*	...	*9*	...	...
66	Manufacture of matches, fire-works and other explosives	9	5	...	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
67	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice ...	38	36	2	...	...	...	...	34	32	2	...	...	...	...

TABLE X.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—*Continued.*

Group Number.	Occupation.	AJMER-MERWARA.							AJMER CITY.						
		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Order 10.—Chemical products properly so-called and analogous—*Continued.*														
68	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils ...	1,058	641	178	26	65	139	9	144	104	34	...	6	...	...
69	Manufacture and refining of mineral oils ...	4	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
70	Others	36	28	1	1	8	3	...	11	7	1	...	3	...	...
	Order 11.—Food Industries ...	*1,865*	*1,044*	*629*	*8*	*56*	*107*	*21*	*714*	*537*	*154*	*1*	*14*	*7*	*1*
71	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders ...	447	100	262	2	5	60	18	140	64	72	...	...	3	1
72	Grain parchers, etc.	78	49	19	1	6	3	...	23	20	3	...	...	...	...
73	Butchers	305	290	7	...	4	4	...	202	199	2	...	...	1	...
74	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Sweetmeat and condiment makers	347	312	15	3	8	9	...	109	101	6	1	1	...	...
77	Brewers and distillers	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
78	Manufacturers of Tobacco	611	225	320	2	32	29	3	174	92	67	...	13	2	...
79	Manufacturers of Opium	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	Others	71	65	4	...	...	2	...	64	59	4	...	...	1	...
	Order 12.—Industries of dress and the toilet. ...	*8,369*	*6,088*	*1,156*	*90*	*372*	*606*	*57*	*2,820*	*2,301*	*363*	*17*	*88*	*41*	*10*
82	Boot, shoe, sandal and clog makers	1,640	1,281	102	36	34	164	23	555	500	29	7	11	8	...
83	Tailors, Milliners, dress-makers and darners ...	1,930	1,364	392	20	95	49	10	743	653	68	5	7	10	...
84	Embroiderers, hat-makers, and makers of other articles of wear	26	12	9	...	4	1	...	16	12	4	...	...	...	...
85	Washing and cleaning	1,207	672	331	8	96	84	16	521	336	141	3	28	5	8
86	Barbers, hair-dressers and wig-makers	2,110	1,754	40	3	26	285	2	647	468	117	1	41	18	2
87	Other industries connected with the toilet ...	1,456	1,005	282	23	117	23	6	338	332	4	1	1	...	...
	Order 13.—Furniture Industries ...	*51*	*49*	...	*2*	...	...	...	*39*	*37*	...	*2*	...	...	...
88	Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc.	48	46	...	2	...	...	...	36	34	...	2	...	...	...
89	Upholsterers, tent-makers, etc.	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Order 14.—Building Industries ...	*4,051*	*3,033*	*718*	*10*	*50*	*222*	*18*	*1,757*	*1,512*	*192*	*4*	*25*	*21*	*3*
90	Lime burners, cement workers; Excavators and well-sinkers; Stone cutters and dressers, Brick layers and masons; Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.	4,051	3,033	718	10	50	222	18	1,757	1,512	192	4	25	21	3

TABLE X.—Occupation or Means of Livelihood.—*Continued.*

Group Number.	Occupation.	AJMER-MERWARA.							AJMER CITY.						
		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Order 15.—Construction of Means of Transport	*14*	*10*	...	...	*3*	*1*	...	*9*	*9*	...	...	...	...	...
91	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles	14	10	...	...	3	1	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...
	Order 16.—Production and Transmission of Physical Force ...	*78*	*74*	...	...	...	*4*	...	*55*	*53*	...	...	...	*2*	...
94	Heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc., Gas works and electric light and power	78	74	...	...	...	4	...	55	53	...	...	...	2	...
	Order 17.—Miscellaneous and undefined Industries ...	*5,865*	*3,966*	*1,209*	*104*	*470*	*96*	*20*	*2,347*	*1,834*	*362*	*17*	*100*	*34*	...
95	Printers, engravers, book-binders, etc.	326	274	44	4	...	4	...	209	205	1	1	...	2	...
96	Makers of Musical Instruments	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	3	...	...	...	1	...
97	Makers of clocks and surgical or scientific instruments, etc	75	69	1	...	...	5	...	61	56	1	...	...	4	...
98	Makers of jewellery and ornaments	1,490	1,374	23	34	22	37	...	731	693	7	8	8	15	...
99	Other miscellaneous and undefined industries (toy-making, taxidermy, etc.)	355	231	69	7	34	8	6	117	91	11	1	13	1	...
100	Scavenging	3,015	2,015	1,072	59	414	41	14	1,225	786	342	7	79	11	...
	Sub-Class IV.—Transport ...	*15,552*	*14,348*	*390*	*27*	*19*	*764*	*4*	*12,009*	*11,850*	*51*	*19*	...	*89*	...
	Order 19.—Transport by Water ...	*3*	*3*	...	...	...	...	...	*2*	*2*	...	...	...	...	...
102	Ship-owners, boat-owners and their employees, officers, mariners, etc. Ship brokers, boatmen and tow men	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
103	Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours, docks, rivers and canals, including pilots ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Order 20.—Transport by Road ...	*3,302*	*2,319*	*319*	*8*	*13*	*640*	*3*	*924*	*871*	*30*	*4*	...	*19*	...
105	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges .	44	35	...	...	...	9	...	39	30	...	...	...	9	...
106	Labourers employed on roads and bridges ...	741	330	293	1	7	107	3	63	43	20	...	...	...	...
107	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)	30	28	...	...	...	2	...	22	21	...	...	...	1	...
108	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles ...	1,418	963	10	5	4	436	...	354	347	3	2	...	2	...
109	Palki, etc bearers and owners	28	26	...	...	...	2	...	20	18	...	...	...	2	...

TABLE X.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—*Continued.*

Group Number.	Occupation.	AJMER-MERWARA.							AJMER CITY.						
		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females		Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Order 20.—Transport by Road.—*Continued.*														
110	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock, owners and drivers	334	255	12	...	1	66	...	54	50	3	...	...	1	...
111	Porters and messengers	707	682	4	2	1	18	...	372	362	4	2	...	4	...
	Order 21.—Transport by Rail ...	*11,895*	*11,685*	*70*	*19*	*6*	*114*	*1*	*10,830*	*10,726*	*20*	*15*	...	*69*	...
112	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies ...	9,892	9,738	53	17	5	79	...	9,046	8,984	4	13	...	45	...
113	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises	2,003	1,947	17	2	1	35	1	1,784	1,742	16	2	...	24	...
	Order 22.—Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services ...	*352*	*341*	*1*	...	...	*10*	...	*253*	*251*	*1*	...	...	*1*	...
114	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services ...	352	341	1	...	...	10	...	253	251	1	...	...	1	...
	Sub-Class V.—Trade ...	*22,027*	*15,904*	*2,730*	*260*	*474*	*2,305*	*354*	*5,622*	*4,848*	*537*	*16*	*80*	*133*	*8*
	Order 23.—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	*2,429*	*1,718*	*85*	*37*	*9*	*573*	*7*	*539*	*452*	*55*	...	*2*	*30*	...
115	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees	2,429	1,718	85	37	9	573	7	539	452	55	...	2	30	...
	Order 24.—Brokerage, commission and export ...	*451*	*434*	...	...	...	*17*	...	62	*61*	...	...	...	*1*	...
116	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees	451	434	...	...	...	17	...	62	61	...	...	...	1	...
	Order 25.—Trade in Textiles ...	*1,922*	*1,779*	*55*	*8*	*6*	*71*	*3*	*512*	*481*	*14*	...	...	*17*	...
117	Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles	1,922	1,779	55	8	6	71	3	512	481	14	...	...	17	...
	Order 26.—Trade in skins, leather and furs ...	*195*	*163*	*13*	...	...	*13*	*6*	*28*	*23*	*5*	...	...	...	...
118	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc. and the articles made from these	195	163	13	...	...	13	6	28	23	5	...	...	...	...

TABLE X.—Occupation or Means of Livelihood.—*Continued.*

Group Number.	Occupation.	AJMER-MERWARA.							AJMER CITY.						
		Total following occupation	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation	
			Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females	Males	Females	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Order 27.—Trade in wood ...	*84*	*68*	*11*	...	...	*5*	...	*3*	*3*	...	...	...	...	...
119	Trade in wood (not firewood)	63	58	...	...	...	5	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
121	Trade in bamboos and canes	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
122	Trade in thatches and other forest produce ...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Order 28.—Trade in Metals ...	*19*	*19*	...	...	...	...	...	*11*	*11*	...	...	...	...	...
123	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools etc. ...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...
	Order 29.—Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	*28*	...	*24*	...	*4*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
124	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	28	...	24	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Order 30.—Trade in chemical products ...	*79*	*70*	*4*	...	*2*	*3*	...	*46*	*43*	*3*	...	...	...	...
125	Drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc. ...	79	70	4	...	2	3	...	46	43	3	...	...	...	...
	Order 31.—Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc ...	*795*	*719*	*35*	*3*	*7*	*28*	*3*	*474*	*455*	*13*	*2*	...	*4*	...
126	Vendors of wine liquors, aerated waters and ice ...	291	237	23	3	7	20	1	115	107	5	2	...	1	...
127	Owners and Managers of hotels, cook shops, Sarais etc. (and employees)	186	172	9	...	...	5	...	101	91	8	...	...	2	...
128	Hawkers of drink and foodstuffs	318	310	3	...	...	3	2	258	257	..	...	...	1	...
	Order 32.—Other trade in foodstuffs ...	*9,277*	*6,831*	*1,078*	*141*	*172*	*966*	*89*	*2,560*	*2,070*	*358*	*7*	*65*	*53*	*7*
129	Grain and pulse dealers	545	476	54	...	1	11	3	330	299	29	...	1	1	...
130	Dealers in sweetmeats, sugar and spices	376	348	10	2	2	14	...	180	170	8	...	2	...	...
131	Dealers in dairy products, eggs and poultry ...	1,118	500	215	1	40	351	11	339	240	66	1	4	27	1
132	Dealers in animals for food	325	308	1	1	...	14	1	37	36	...	...	...	1	...
133	Dealers in fodder for animals	279	137	77	...	2	33	30	26	8	17	...	...	...	1
134	Dealers in other foodstuffs	6,348	4,809	712	130	126	528	43	1,497	1,175	234	5	57	21	5
135	Dealers in tobacco	258	233	9	6	1	8	1	144	135	4	1	1	3	...
136	Dealers in opium	28	20	...	1	...	7	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...
	Order 33.—Trade in clothing and toilet articles ...	*552*	*468*	*37*	*7*	*20*	*16*	*4*	*216*	*207*	*9*	...	...	...	...
138	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc)	552	468	37	7	20	16	4	216	207	9	...	...	...	...

TABLE X.—Occupation or Means of Livelihood.—*Continued.*

Group Number.	Occupation.	AJMER-MERWARA							AJMER CITY.						
		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Order 34.—Trade in furniture ...	*128*	*97*	*21*	...	*4*	*3*	*3*	*85*	*79*	*5*	...	*1*	...	...
139	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding ...	90	74	8	...	4	3	1	70	67	2	...	1	...	...
140	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc. ...	38	23	13	...	...	...	2	15	12	3	...	...	...	...
	Order 35.—Trade in building materials ...	*18*	6	...	1	1	*10*	...	*3*	*3*	...	...	...	...	...
141	Trade in building materials (other than bricks, tiles and woody materials)	18	6	...	1	1	10	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Order 36.—Trade in means of transport ...	*768*	*597*	7	...	...	*163*	*1*	*107*	*102*	*5*	...	...	...	...
142	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc.	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...
143	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc ...	514	369	1	...	...	144	...	74	73	1	...	...	...	...
144	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.	227	201	6	...	...	19	1	12	8	4	...	...	...	...
	Order 37.—Trade in fuel	*2,984*	*937*	*1,236*	22	*191*	*364*	*234*	*179*	*134*	*22*	*1*	*7*	*14*	*1*
145	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc. ...	2,984	937	1,236	22	191	364	234	179	134	22	1	7	14	1
	Order 38.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences ...	*451*	*374*	52	5	9	9	2	*134*	*110*	*24*	...	...	...	...
146	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc.	158	158	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...
147	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	242	170	50	5	8	7	2	93	70	23	...	...	...	...
148	Publishers, book-sellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities ...	51	46	2	...	1	2	...	32	31	1	...	...	...	...
	Order 39.—Trade of other sorts	*1,847*	*1,624*	72	36	49	64	2	*663*	*614*	*24*	6	5	*14*	...
149	Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc.	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	1,799	1,594	68	36	47	52	2	658	609	24	6	5	14	...
151	Itinerant traders, pedlars and hawkers (of other than food, etc.)	9	5	2	...	2	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
152	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tools and markets)	30	25	2	...	...	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE X.—Occupation or Means of Livelihood.—*Continued.*

Group Number.	Occupation.	AJMER-MERWARA.							AJMER CITY.						
		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Class C.—Public Administration & Liberal Arts ...	16,289	12,896	1,370	186	362	1,423	52	4,481	3,919	428	25	32	74	3
	Sub-Class VI.—Public Force ...	3,951	3,869	14	1	...	66	1	917	910	3	1	...	3	...
	Order 40.—Army ...	2,265	2,237	10	1	...	17	...	111	109	...	1	...	1	...
153	Army (Imperial)	2,223	2,203	10	...	...	10	...	91	91	...	...	...	...	...
154	Army (Indian States)	42	34	...	1	...	7	...	20	18	...	1	...	1	...
	Order 41.—Navy ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
155	Navy	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Order 43.—Police ...	1,683	1,632	1	...	...	49	1	803	801	...	...	...	2	...
157	Police	1,586	1,576	1	...	...	8	1	796	794	...	...	...	2	...
158	Village watchmen	97	56	...	...	...	41	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...
	Sub-Class VII.—Public Administration ...	2,902	2,406	58	12	26	397	3	1,094	1,071	8	2	...	12	1
	Order 44.—Public Administration ...	2,902	2,406	58	12	26	397	3	1,094	1,071	8	2	...	12	1
159	Service of the State	1,041	957	42	1	25	14	2	696	687	4	...	...	4	1
160	Service of Indian and Foreign States	801	691	...	7	...	103	...	71	64	...	2	...	5	...
160(a)	Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Indian States ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
161	Municipal and other local (not village) service ...	435	417	9	1	...	8	...	318	309	1	...	...	3	...
162	Village officials and servants other than watchmen ...	623	339	7	3	1	272	1	12	9	3	...	...	...	...
	Sub-Class VIII.—Professions & Liberal Arts	9,436	6,621	1,298	173	336	960	48	2,470	1,938	417	22	32	59	2
	Order 45.—Religion ...	4,252	3,020	357	110	132	610	23	791	692	55	12	3	28	1
163	Priests, ministers, etc.	820	635	42	18	10	115	...	312	275	26	8	...	3	...
164	Monks, nuns, religious mendicants	2,521	1,665	241	85	105	411	14	59	39	19	1	...	...	...
165	Other religious workers	344	241	38	4	11	48	2	52	25	6	1	...	19	1
166	Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conducters, circumcisers, etc. ...	567	479	36	3	6	36	7	368	353	4	2	3	6	...
	Order 46.—Law ...	237	227	2	...	...	8	...	159	152	2	...	...	5	...
167	Lawyers of all kinds including Qazis, Law Agents and Mukhtiars	95	91	...	...	...	4	...	71	67	...	...	...	4	...
168	Lawyers, clerks, petition-writers, etc.	142	136	2	...	...	4	...	88	85	2	...	...	1	...

TABLE X — OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—*Continued.*

Group Number.	Occupation.	AJMER MERWARA							AJMER CITY.						
		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation		Total following occupation	As Principal occupation		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females	Males	Females	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Order 47.—Medicine ...	777	415	306	1	17	28	10	396	243	136	1	4	11	1
169	Registered medical practitioners including oculists ...	116	101	9	...	1	4	1	83	75	4	...	1	2	1
170	Other persons practising the healing arts without being registered	162	144	4	...	...	13	1	80	79	...	...	...	1	...
171	Dentists	5	4	...	...	...	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	496	162	291	1	14	10	8	222	82	130	1	1	8	...
173	Veterinary surgeons	8	4	2	...	2	...	...	7	3	2	...	2	...	...
	Order 48.—Instruction ...	1,319	1,043	229	7	13	27	...	647	492	139	4	5	7	...
174	Professors and teachers of all kinds	1,101	846	218	3	8	26	...	501	354	135	1	5	6	...
175	Clerks and servants connected with education ...	218	197	11	4	5	1	...	146	138	4	3	...	1	...
	Order 49.—Letters, Arts, and Sciences (other than 44).	2,851	1,916	404	55	174	287	15	477	359	85	5	20	8	...
176	Public scribes, stenographers, etc.	33	26	3	...	...	4	...	25	22	3	...	...	...	...
177	Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employees (not being State servants)	60	57	...	1	...	2	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...
178	Authors, editors, journalists and photographers ...	39	32	...	...	6	1	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...
179	Artists, sculptors and image-makers	50	45	2	...	...	3	...	13	11	2	...	...	...	...
181	Horoscope casters, astrologers, fortune-tellers, wizards witches and mediums	203	108	53	...	30	12	...	43	43	...	...	...	...	...
182	Musicians (composers and performers other than military), actors, dancers, etc	2,235	1,464	328	54	138	236	15	293	184	78	5	20	6	...
183	Managers and employees of places of public entertainments, race courses, societies, clubs	84	78	3	...	...	3	...	50	46	2	...	...	2	...
184	Conjurors, acrobats, recitors, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals, etc.	147	106	15	...	...	26	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...
	Class D.—Miscellaneous. ...	25,599	16,548	5,053	749	863	2,118	268	11,023	8,108	1,616	521	162	609	7
	Sub-Class IX.—Persons living on their income ...	1,311	534	155	11	42	555	14	469	319	83	6	16	45	...
	Order 50.—Persons living principally on their income ...	1,311	534	155	11	42	555	14	469	319	83	6	16	45	...
185	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship holders and pensioners	1,311	534	155	11	42	555	14	469	319	83	6	16	45	...

TABLE X.—Occupation or Means of Livelihood.—*Concluded.*

Group Number.	Occupation.	AJMER-MERWARA.							AJMER CITY.						
		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females		Males.	Females.	Males	Females	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sub-Class X.—Domestic Service ...	*6,197*	*4,400*	*1,255*	*18*	*358*	*131*	*35*	*3,606*	*2,850*	*688*	*9*	*17*	*40*	*2*
	Order 51.—Domestic Service ...	*6,197*	*4,400*	*1,255*	*18*	*358*	*131*	*35*	*3,606*	*2,850*	*688*	*9*	*17*	*40*	*2*
186	Private motor-drivers and cleaners	243	239	1	...	...	3	...	131	129	1	...	...	1	...
187	Other domestic service	5,954	4,161	1,254	18	358	128	35	3,475	2,721	687	9	17	39	2
	Sub-Class XI.—Insufficiently Described Occupations ...	*12,763*	*8,347*	*3,041*	*101*	*286*	*883*	*105*	*4,857*	*3,644*	*570*	*35*	*94*	*509*	*5*
	Order 52.—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation ...	*12,763*	*8,347*	*3,041*	*101*	*286*	*883*	*105*	*4,857*	*3,644*	*570*	*35*	*94*	*509*	*5*
188	Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified	236	213	3	4	...	16	...	135	131	3	...	...	1	...
189	Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices and warehouses and shops	5,034	4,186	88	57	5	697	1	1,971	1,412	72	3	4	479	1
190	Mechanics otherwise unspecified	561	558	2	...	...	1	...	517	515	2	...	...	...	...
191	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified ...	6,932	3,390	2,948	40	281	169	104	2,234	1,586	493	32	90	29	4
	Sub-Class XII.—Unproductive ...	*5,328*	*3,267*	*602*	*619*	*177*	*549*	*114*	*2,091*	*1,295*	*275*	*471*	*35*	*15*	...
	Order 53.—Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses ...	*479*	...	...	*462*	*17*	...	...	*478*	...	..	*461*	*17*	...	...
192	Inmates of Jails, asylums and alms houses ...	479	...	...	462	17	...	...	478	...	...	461	17	...	...
	Order 54.—Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes ...	*4,825*	*3,243*	*602*	*157*	*160*	*549*	*114*	*1,612*	*1,294*	*275*	*10*	*18*	*15*	...
193	Beggars and vagrants	4,789	3,243	566	157	160	549	114	1,576	1,294	239	10	18	15	...
194	Procurers and prostitutes	36	...	36	...	...	...	...	36	...	36	...	...	...	...
	Order 55.—Other unclassified non-productive industries ...	*24*	*24*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...
195	Other unclassified non productive industries ...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XI.—Occupation by Caste, Tribe or Race.

OCCUPATION OF EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

Total number of— Earners and Working dependants.		Total number of— Non-working dependants.	Sub-class III Industry.		Sub-class IV Transport.		Sub-class V Trade.		Sub-class VI Public Force.		Sub-class VII Public Administration.		Sub-class VIII Professions and Liberal arts		Sub class IX Persons living on their income.		Sub class X Domestic Service.		Sub-class XI Insufficiently described occupation	
Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
									(a) Europeans											
1,104	72	500	4	...	151	...	10	...	871	...	6	...	50	70	7	...	1	1	4	1
									(b) Anglo-Indians.											
326	41	865	1	1	283	...	11	2	1	...	...	...	19	33	11	...	1	2	6	3

TABLE XII.

Educated Unemployment.

This Table is divided into two Parts. Part I shows figures for Educated Unemployment by Class, and Part II by Degrees.

The Minimum qualification for being considered as 'Educated' was the passing of the Matriculation or equivalent Examination.

TABLE XII.—PART I.—EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT BY CLASS.

CLASS.	TOTAL UNEMPLOYED.	Aged 20—24.		Aged 25—29.		Aged 30—34.		Aged 35—39.	
		Unemployed for less than one year.	Unemployed for one year or more.	Unemployed for less than one year.	Unemployed for one year or more	Unemployed for less than one year.	Unemployed for one year or more.	Unemployed for less than one year.	Unemployed for one year or more.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Brahmans ...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Depressed Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Hindus ...									
(a) Kayasthas ...	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Mahajans ...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Others ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Muslims ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Indians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other Classes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	17	6	10	...	...	...	1	...	...

Total of English knowing unemployed—under 20 years	... ...	10
„ „ „ „ „ over 40 years	... ...	1
Total of educated unemployed whose fathers were soldiers	... ...	0
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ cultivators	... ...	1
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ artizans.	... ...	5
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ menials or servants	...	0
„ „ „ „ passed Matric. or S. L C who, though not totally unemployed, failed to obtain employment with which they are satisfied.	...	10

TABLE XII.—PART II.—EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT BY DEGREES.

DEGREE.	TOTAL UNEMPLOYED.	Aged 20—24.		Aged 25—29.		Aged 30—34.		Aged 35—39.	
		Unemployed for less than one year.	Unemployed for one year or more.	Unemployed for less than one year.	Unemployed for one year or more.	Unemployed for less than one year.	Unemployed for one year or more	Unemployed for less than one year.	Unemployed for one year or more.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
British Degrees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continental Degrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Degrees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Foreign Degrees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Degrees —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. A. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Sc. ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B A. ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Sc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Eng. or L. C E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B T. or L. T ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sch. L. C. or Matric.	15	5	9	...	...	...	1	...	...
TOTAL ...	17	6	10	...	...	...	1	...	...

TABLE XIII.

Education By Religion and Age.

This Table is divided into two parts:—

Part I.—Is the Summary for the District, as a whole, of the distribution of the total population (All Religions) and of each religion.

Part II.—Shows, for Ajmer City, the distribution of the total population (All Religions).

TABLE XIII.

Education by Religion and Age.
Part I.—Provincial Summary.

TABLE XIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE.
PART I.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY.

Religion and Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Religions	*560,292*	*296,081*	*264,211*	*59,435*	*51,596*	*7,839*	*500,857*	*244,485*	*256,372*	*12,931*	*11,352*	*1,579*
0—5 ...	85,055	42,276	42,779	174	118	56	84,881	42,158	42,723	31	18	13
5—10 ...	68,572	36,408	32,164	3,857	3,017	840	64,715	33,391	31,324	540	408	132
10—15 ...	63,558	34,404	29,154	6,007	4,802	1,205	57,551	29,602	27,949	1,100	894	206
15—20 ...	55,704	29,565	26,139	8,129	6,864	1,265	47,575	22,701	24,874	2,152	1,901	251
20 and Over...	287,403	158,428	133,975	41,268	36,795	4,473	246,135	116,633	129,502	9,108	8,131	977
Buddhist ...	*4*	*4*	...	*2*	*2*	...	*2*	*2*	...	...	...	...
0—5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—10 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—15 ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
15—20 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 and Over...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christian ...	*6,947*	*4,000*	*2,947*	*5,041*	*3,053*	*1,988*	*1,906*	*947*	*959*	*3,723*	*2,466*	*1,257*
(a) Indian ...	4,039	2,086	1,953	2,522	1,332	1,190	1,517	754	763	1,225	757	468
0—5 ...	526	278	248	15	10	5	511	268	243	2	2	...
5—10 ...	601	307	294	269	134	135	332	173	159	79	48	31
10—15 ...	620	305	315	414	197	217	206	108	98	149	82	67
15—20 ...	523	248	275	440	205	235	83	43	40	229	126	103
20 and Over...	1,769	948	821	1,384	786	598	385	162	223	766	499	267
(b) Others ...	2,908	1,914	994	2,519	1,721	798	389	193	196	2,498	1,709	789
0—5 ...	295	147	148	22	10	12	273	137	136	22	10	12
5—10 ...	231	120	111	150	80	70	81	40	41	145	76	69
10—15 ...	210	117	93	194	108	86	16	9	7	189	104	85
15—20 ...	380	293	87	377	291	86	3	2	1	375	290	85
20 and Over...	1,792	1,237	555	1,776	1,232	544	16	5	11	1,767	1,229	538
Hindu ...	*434,509*	*227,803*	*206,706*	*36,005*	*31,997*	*4,008*	*398,504*	*195,806*	*202,698*	*6,371*	*6,183*	*188*
0—5 ...	66,439	32,944	33,495	88	60	28	66,351	32,884	33,467	5	4	1
5—10 ...	53,173	28,183	24,990	2,298	1,866	432	50,875	26,317	24,558	197	180	17
10—15 ...	49,461	26,738	22,723	3,625	3,031	594	45,836	23,707	22,129	515	487	28
15—20 ...	42,976	22,686	20,340	4,892	4,252	640	38,084	18,384	19,700	1,078	1,042	36
20 and Over...	222,460	117,302	105,158	25,102	22,788	2,314	197,358	94,514	102,844	4,576	4,470	106
Jain ...	*19,497*	*10,427*	*9,070*	*8,014*	*7,363*	*651*	*11,483*	*3,064*	*8,419*	*535*	*528*	*7*
0—5 ...	2,426	1,235	1,191	18	15	3	2,408	1,220	1,188	...	...	...
5—10 ...	2,088	1,154	934	523	443	80	1,565	711	854	37	36	1
10—15 ...	1,937	1,084	853	785	672	113	1,152	412	740	67	66	1
15—20 ...	1,892	1,018	874	1,011	909	102	881	109	772	100	99	1
20 and Over...	11,154	5,936	5,218	5,677	5,324	353	5,477	612	4,865	331	327	4
Jew ...	*49*	*29*	*20*	*33*	*21*	*12*	*16*	*8*	*8*	*32*	*21*	*11*
0—5 ...	4	2	2	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...
5—10 ...	7	5	2	4	3	1	3	2	1	5	3	2
10—15 ...	8	4	4	5	3	2	3	1	2	4	3	1
15—20 ...	8	5	3	6	3	3	2	2	...	5	3	2
20 and Over...	22	13	9	18	12	6	4	1	3	18	12	6
Muslim ...	*97,133*	*52,665*	*44,468*	*9,913*	*8,881*	*1,032*	*87,220*	*43,784*	*43,436*	*2,000*	*1,966*	*34*
0—5 ...	15,016	7,484	7,532	30	22	8	14,986	7,462	7,524	2	2	...
5—10 ...	12,214	6,500	5,714	585	477	108	11,629	6,023	5,606	60	56	4
10—15 ...	11,065	6,016	5,049	934	768	166	10,131	5,248	4,883	142	137	5
15—20 ...	9,711	5,253	4,458	1,336	1,165	171	8,375	4,088	4,287	319	313	6
20 and Over...	49,127	27,412	21,715	7,028	6,449	579	42,099	20,963	21,136	1,477	1,458	19
Sikh ...	*341*	*232*	*109*	*189*	*154*	*35*	*152*	*78*	*74*	*79*	*75*	*4*
0—5 ...	49	31	18	...	...	...	49	31	18	...	...	...
5—10 ...	30	20	10	10	8	2	20	12	8	3	3	...
10—15 ...	32	23	9	17	13	4	15	10	5	7	6	1
15—20 ...	42	27	15	29	22	7	13	5	8	14	13	1
20 and Over...	188	131	57	133	111	22	55	20	35	55	53	2

TABLE XIII.

Education by Religion and Age.
Part I.—Provincial Summary.
Part II.—Ajmer City.

TABLE XIII.—Education by Religion and Age.—*Concluded.*
Part I.—Provincial Summary.

Religion and Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	Total.			Literate.			Illiterate.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tribal ...	1,509	777	732	3	3	...	1,506	774	732	...	...	...
0—5 ...	272	144	128	...	...	...	272	144	128	...	...	...
5—10 ...	199	108	91	...	...	...	199	108	91	...	...	...
10—15 ...	186	102	84	...	...	...	186	102	84	...	...	...
15—20 ...	134	69	65	1	1	...	133	68	65	...	...	...
20 and Over...	718	354	364	2	2	...	716	352	364	...	...	...
Zoroastrian ...	301	142	159	235	122	113	66	20	46	191	113	78
0—5 ...	28	11	17	1	1	...	27	10	17	...	...	...
5—10 ...	29	11	18	18	6	12	11	5	6	14	6	8
10—15 ...	37	13	24	33	10	23	4	3	1	27	9	18
15—20 ...	38	16	22	37	16	21	1	...	1	32	15	17
20 and Over...	169	91	78	146	89	57	23	2	21	118	88	35
Religion Not Returned ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
0—5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—10 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—20 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 and Over...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...

—o—

TABLE XIII.—Education by Religion and Age. Part II.—All Religions—(Ajmer City.)

Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	Total.			Literate.			Illiterate.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total ...	119,524	66,014	53,510	26,420	21,319	5,101	93,104	44,695	48,409	9,248	7,951	1,297
0—5 ...	16,452	8,142	8,310	110	68	42	16,342	8,074	8,268	25	14	11
5—10 ...	13,218	7,097	6,121	1,721	1,203	518	11,497	5,894	5,603	415	303	112
10—15 ...	12,731	6,940	5,791	2,663	1,916	747	10,068	5,024	5,044	808	635	173
15—20 ...	12,966	7,059	5,907	3,754	2,928	826	9,212	4,131	5,081	1,459	1,257	202
20 and Over...	64,157	36,776	27,381	18,172	15,204	2,968	45,985	21,572	24,413	6,541	5,742	799

TABLE XIV.—EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION (Seven years and over).									LITERATE IN ENGLISH (Seven years and over).		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Balai	15,941	8,169	7,772	370	362	8	15,571	7,807	7,764	28	28	...
Jat	24,418	13,167	11,251	820	791	29	23,598	12,376	11,222	85	82	3
Mali	11,952	6,314	5,638	585	564	21	11,367	5,750	5,617	61	60	1
Rawat	64,645	34,283	30,362	1,947	1,927	20	62,698	32,356	30,342	85	84	1
Merat	19,894	10,747	9,147	491	486	5	19,403	10,261	9,142	8	8	...
Raigar	17,617	9,141	8,476	350	345	5	17,267	8,796	8,471	3	3	...
Rajput	14,520	8,249	6,271	3,042	2,611	431	11,478	5,638	5,840	607	591	16

TABLE XV.

Language.

Part II of this Table showing Bilingualism has not been compiled since no entries were found in the schedules denoting true Bilingualism.

Languages of numerical insignificance have been amalgamated under "Others" in each group. Their details are as follows:—

LANGUAGES	PERSONS	MALES.	FEMALES.
A. Vernaculars of India	29	19	10
Khandeshi	1	...	1
Bihari	2	2	...
Kherwari	7	3	4
Oriya	1	1	...
Balochi	4	4	...
Kanarese	4	3	1
Malayalam	5	4	1
Sanskrit	3	1	2
Assamese	1	1	...
Kandhi	1	...	1
B. Vernaculars of Other Asiatic Countries and Africa ...	3	1	2
Somali	2	...	2
Singhalese	1	1	...
C. European Languages	7	3	4
Gaelic (Scotch)	2	2	...
German	1	...	1
Danish	1	...	1
Spanish	1	...	1
Slavonic Russian	1	...	1
Greek (Romaic)	1	1	...

TABLE XV.

Part I.—Language.

TABLE XV.—PART I.—LANGUAGE.

GROUP OF LANGUAGES.	POPULATION.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
Total Population	560,292	296,081	264,211
A. Vernaculars of India.	557,076	293,970	263,106
(I) Vernaculars of Rajputana.	550,950	290,055	260,895
RAJASTHANI: Marwari	217,070	112,130	104,940
RAJASTHANI: Central Eastern Rajasthani	209,741	110,042	99,699
RAJASTHANI: North Eastern Rajasthani	649	446	203
RAJASTHANI: Malvi	231	107	124
Western Hindi	122,848	67,097	55,751
Bhili	20	16	4
Sindhi	85	42	43
Gipsy Languages	306	175	131
(II) Vernaculars of India foreign to Rajputana.	6,126	3,915	2,211
Gujarati	1,626	969	657
Panjabi	1,256	931	325
Marathi	949	545	404
Eastern Hindi	855	504	351
Bengali	435	254	181
Tamil	315	185	130
Pashto	289	245	44
Telugu	114	66	48
Nepali	84	51	33
Pahari (Unspecified)	53	46	7
Central Pahari	48	48	...
Western Panjabi	46	38	8
Kashmeri	27	14	13
Others	29	19	10
B. Vernaculars of Other Asiatic Countries and Africa. ...	54	36	18
Persian	18	15	3
Arabic	16	8	8
Turkish	2	2	...
Hebrew	7	4	3
Chinese	8	6	2
Others	3	1	2
C. European Languages.	3,162	2,075	1,087
English	2,972	1,962	1,010
Portuguese	138	89	49
French	45	21	24
Others	7	3	4

TABLE XVI.

Religion.

The details of Christians are given below :—

SECT.	Persons.	Males.	Females
Roman Catholics	2,051	1,199	852
India United Churches	1,817	917	900
Anglican Communion	1,640	1,164	476
Methodists	699	320	379
Others	740	400	340
TOTAL	6,947	4,000	2,947

TABLE XVI.—RELIGION.

DISTRICT	POPULATION.			HINDU.									SIKH			BUDDHIST.		
				Total			Brahmanic.			Arya								
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males	Females	Persons	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Ajmer-Merwara	560,292	296,081	264,211	434,509	227,803	206,706	431,907	226,412	205,495	2,602	1,391	1,211	341	232	109	4	4	...
Ajmer City	119,524	66,014	53,510	71,314	39,121	32,193	69,433	38,104	31,329	1,881	1,017	864	270	181	89	4	4	...
Ajmer Tehsil	191,107	100,399	90,708	155,538	81,253	74,285	155,302	81,140	74,162	236	113	123	42	29	13	...	...	...
Kekri Sub-Division ...	113,287	58,330	54,957	102,637	52,694	49,943	102,621	52,682	49,939	16	12	4	14	9	5	...	...	...
Beawar Tehsil	87,643	46,132	41,511	60,515	31,724	28,791	60,046	31,475	28,571	469	249	220	15	13	2	...	...	...
Todgarh Tehsil	48,731	25,206	23,525	44,505	23,011	21,494	44,505	23,011	21,494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DISTRICT.	JAIN.																	
	Total.			Swetambari.			Digambari.			Baistola (Dhundia).			Terapanthi			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons	Males.	Females.	Persons	Males.	Females.
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Ajmer-Merwara	19,497	10,427	9,070	9,226	4,950	4,276	6,145	3,281	2,864	3,810	2,016	1,794	104	63	41	212	117	95
Ajmer City	2,942	1,580	1,362	557	319	238	1,764	932	832	493	249	244	5	3	2	123	77	46
Ajmer Tehsil	5,214	2,771	2,443	2,225	1,208	1,017	1,339	714	625	1,569	804	765	37	24	13	44	21	23
Kekri Sub-Division ...	5,275	2,833	2,442	2,426	1,314	1,112	2,556	1,368	1,188	293	151	142	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beawar Tehsil	3,514	1,937	1,577	1,480	810	670	472	260	212	1,455	812	643	62	36	26	45	19	26
Todgarh Tehsil	2,552	1,306	1,246	2,538	1,299	1,239	14	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XVI.—RELIGION.—(*Continued*).

DISTRICT.	MUSLIM.														
	Total.			Sunni.			Shia.			Ahal-i-Hadis.			Unspecified.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males	Females.
1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
Ajmer-Merwara	*97,133*	*52,665*	*44,468*	*94,411*	*51,190*	*43,221*	*1,304*	*718*	*586*	*192*	*94*	*98*	1,226	663	563
Ajmer City	40,548	22,746	17,802	39,826	22,334	17,492	705	406	299	17	6	11	...	...	...
Ajmer Tehsil	27,938	14,828	13,110	27,274	14,496	12,778	477	238	239	174	87	87	13	7	6
Kekri Sub-Division ...	4,997	2,611	2,386	4,935	2,578	2,357	61	32	29	1	1	...	...	...	...
Beawar Tehsil	23,093	12,172	10,921	21,831	11,481	10,350	61	42	19	...	...	...	1,201	649	552
Todgarh Tehsil	557	308	249	545	301	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	5

DISTRICT.	ZOROASTRIAN.			TRIBAL.			CHRISTIAN.			JEW.			RELIGION NOT RETURNED.		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males	Females.	Persons.	Males	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
Ajmer-Merwara	*301*	*142*	*159*	*1,509*	*777*	*732*	*6,947*	*4,000*	*2,947*	*49*	*29*	*20*	2	2	...
Ajmer City	240	111	129	1	1	...	4,161	2,242	1,919	42	26	16	2	2	...
Ajmer Tehsil	41	21	20	144	68	76	2,190	1,429	761	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kekri Sub-Division ...	...	...	...	314	156	158	50	27	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beawar Tehsil	20	10	10	...	...	...	479	273	206	7	3	4	...	...	...
Todgarh Tehsil	...	...	...	1,050	552	498	67	29	38	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XVII.—Race, Tribe or Caste.

CASTE.	Religion	POPULATION. Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Ajmer-Merwara ...		560,292	296,081	264,211
Agarwal ...		9,824	5,158	4,666
	Hindu	8,224	4,299	3,925
	Jain.	1,600	859	741
Aheri ...	Hindu.	87	67	20
Ahir ...		1,993	1,141	852
	Hindu	1,992	1,141	851
	Muslim	1	...	1
Bagri ...		584	335	249
	Hindu	504	293	211
	Tribal	80	42	38
Balai ...		19,874	10,143	9,731
	Hindu	19,871	10,141	9,730
	Muslim.	3	2	1
Bambhi ...		5,765	2,930	2,835
	Hindu	5,764	2,930	2,834
	Muslim	1	...	1
Bhangi ...		6,980	3,631	3,349
	Hindu	6,976	3,628	3,348
	Muslim	4	3	1
Bansphod ...	Hindu	13	6	7
Bargi ...	Hindu	75	40	35
Bhargava ...	Hindu	466	236	230
Bhat ...		1,194	616	578
	Hindu	1,177	599	578
	Muslim	17	17	...
Bhil ...		8,313	4,261	4,052
	Hindu	6,885	3,527	3,358
	Tribal	1,428	734	694
Bhishti ...	Muslim	1,232	662	570
Brahman ...		27,670	15,037	12,633
Acharaj ...	Hindu.	507	264	243
Adi Gaur ...	—do—	219	139	80
Dadhich ...	—do.—	2,297	1,207	1,090
Gaur ...	—do—	4,362	2,551	1,811
Gujarati ...	—do—	274	169	105
Gujargaur ...	—do—	2,785	1,459	1,326
Hariana ...	—do—	430	235	195
Kankubj ...	—do—	417	243	174
Khandelwal ...	—do.—	738	410	328
Maithel ...	—do—	2,540	1,335	1,205
Parasar ...	—do—	1,203	621	582
Parikh ...	—do—	1,349	699	650
Purohit ...	—do—	348	189	159
Pushkarna ...	—do—	157	80	77
Sanadhya ...	—do—	1,390	770	620
Saraswat ...	—do—	540	320	220
Sewak ...	—do—	187	80	107
Sikhwal ...	—do.—	2,209	1,169	1,040
Srimali ...	—do.—	149	79	70
Others ...	—do.—	5,556	3,009	2,547
—do—	Jain	10	7	3
—do—	Sikh	3	2	1
Buddhist ...	Buddhist	4	4	...
Chamar ...		15,915	8,015	7,900
	Hindu.	15,914	8,014	7,900
	Muslim.	1	1	...

CASTE	Religion.	POPULATION. Persons	Males.	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Chhipa ...		2,134	1,095	1,039
	Hindu	1,723	897	826
	Jain	1	1	...
	Muslim	410	197	213
Chinese ...	not returned	2	2	...
Christian ...		6,947	4,000	2,947
Indian ...	Christian	4,039	2,086	1,953
Others ...	Christian	2,908	1,914	994
Dabgar ...	Hindu.	57	38	19
Dakot ...	Hindu	625	321	304
Daroga ...		10,182	5,183	4,999
	Hindu	10,175	5,179	4,996
	Jain	5	4	1
	Muslim	2	...	2
Darzi ...		2,102	1,104	998
	Hindu	2,081	1,094	987
	Jain	4	2	2
	Muslim	17	8	9
Deswali ...		2,765	1,428	1,337
	Hindu.	6	4	2
	Muslim.	2,759	1,424	1,335
Dhakar ...	Hindu	802	390	412
Dhanak ...	Hindu	1,680	875	805
Dhobi ...		2,827	1,449	1,378
	Hindu	2,724	1,393	1,331
	Muslim	103	56	47
Dholi ...		5,405	2,795	2,610
	Hindu.	5,386	2,784	2,602
	Muslim	19	11	8
Fakir ...		2,134	1,160	974
	Hindu	12	7	5
	Muslim	2,122	1,153	969
Garoda ...	Hindu	48	26	22
Ghancha ...	Hindu	90	46	44
Ghosi ...		516	274	242
	Hindu.	302	153	149
	Jain	2	2	...
	Muslim	212	119	93
Gosain ...	Hindu.	1,002	501	501
Gujar ...		35,063	18,386	16,677
	Hindu	35,001	18,357	16,644
	Muslim	62	29	33
Jat ...		29,992	15,919	14,073
	Hindu.	29,921	15,869	14,052
	Jain	1	...	1
	Muslim.	29	23	6
	Sikh.	41	27	14
Jew ...	Jew.	49	29	20
Jogi ...		2,668	1,464	1,204
	Hindu	2,655	1,464	1,191
	Muslim.	13	...	13

TABLE XVII.—RACE, TRIBE OR CASTE.—*Continued.*

CASTE.	Religion.	POPULATION. Persons	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
Julaha ...		758	399	359
	Hindu.	23	12	11
	Muslim.	735	387	348
Kahar ...		3,717	1,908	1,809
	Hindu.	3,715	1,906	1,809
	Muslim.	2	2	...
Kaimkhani ...	Muslim.	730	404	326
Kalal ...		1,551	811	740
	Hindu.	1,529	803	726
	Muslim.	22	8	14
Kalbelia ...	Hindu.	393	234	159
Kanjar ...	Hindu.	625	309	316
Kasai ...		1,335	668	667
	Hindu.	2	1	1
	Muslim.	1,333	667	666
Kayastha ...	Hindu.	3,463	1,912	1,551
Khandelwal ...		1,664	925	739
	Hindu.	1,079	617	462
	Jain.	585	308	277
Khangar ...	Hindu.	2	1	1
Kharol ...	Hindu.	1,634	862	772
Khati* ...		7,620	4,057	3,563
	Hindu.	7,586	4,040	3,546
	Jain.	1	1	...
	Muslim.	32	15	17
	Sikh.	1	1	...
Khatik ...		4,167	2,100	2,067
	Hindu.	4,165	2,099	2,066
	Muslim.	2	1	1
Khattri ...		2,502	1,354	1,148
	Hindu.	2,462	1,324	1,138
	Sikh.	40	30	10
Kir ...	Hindu.	1,184	622	562
Koli ...		10,591	5,362	5,229
	Hindu.	10,590	5,361	5,229
	Muslim.	1	1	...
Kuchband ...	Hindu.	69	34	35
Kumhar ...		16,005	8,188	7,817
	Hindu.	15,932	8,149	7,783
	Muslim.	73	39	34
Lodha ...	Hindu.	1,387	718	669
Lohar ...		4,108	2,112	1,996
	Hindu.	2,488	1,265	1,223
	Muslim.	1,620	847	773
Mahar ...	Hindu.	31	11	20
Mahesri ...		4,723	2,492	2,231
	Hindu.	4,710	2,487	2,223
	Jain.	13	5	8

CASTE.	Religion.	POPULATION. Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
Mali ...		14,663	7,680	6,983
	Hindu.	14,404	7,551	6,853
	Jain.	1	1	...
	Muslim.	258	128	130
Meghwal ...	Hindu.	10	6	4
Merat ...	Muslim.	25,649	13,623	12,026
Mina ...		5,252	3,017	2,235
	Hindu.	5,230	3,015	2,215
	Muslim.	22	2	20
Mirasi ...		664	343	321
	Hindu.	65	35	30
	Muslim.	599	308	291
Mochi ...		1,361	694	667
	Hindu.	1,356	691	665
	Muslim.	5	3	2
Moghal ...	Muslim.	1,707	936	771
Nai ...		7,029	3,619	3,410
	Hindu.	6,929	3,569	3,360
	Jain.	1	...	1
	Muslim.	99	50	49
Naik ...		2,793	1,464	1,329
	Hindu.	2,792	1,464	1,328
	Muslim.	1	...	1
Nat ...		574	307	267
	Hindu.	518	281	237
	Muslim.	56	26	30
Oswal ...		13,536	7,277	6,259
	Hindu.	537	328	209
	Jain.	12,999	6,949	6,050
Parsi ...	Zoroastrian	301	142	159
Pasi ...	Hindu.	49	28	21
Pathan ...		14,527	8,141	6,386
	Hindu.	9	7	2
	Muslim.	14,518	8,134	6,384
Pinara ...		1,357	660	697
	Hindu.	32	19	13
	Muslim.	1,325	641	684
Raigar ...		22,604	11,558	11,046
	Hindu	22,601	11,558	11,043
	Muslim.	3	...	3
Rajput ...	Hindu	17,273	9,687	7,586
Ranghar ...	Muslim.	440	294	146
Rangrez ...	Muslim.	840	421	419
Rawal ...	Hindu	113	58	55
Rawat ...	Hindu	82,939	43,362	39,577
Rebari ...		2,396	1,261	1,135
	Hindu.	2,395	1,261	1,134
	Muslim.	1	...	1

*Includes 1,070 Persons (Males 622 and Females 448) returned as Jangida Brahmans.

TABLE XVII.

Race, Tribe or Caste.

TABLE XVII.—RACE, TRIBE OR CASTE.—*Concluded.*

CASTE.	Religion.	POPULATION.			CASTE.	Religion.	POPULATION.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Sadhu ...		5,622	3,050	2,572	Teli ...		4,773	2,420	2,353
	Hindu.	5,601	3,039	2,562		Hindu.	4,023	2,016	2,007
	Jain.	21	11	10		Jain.	1	1	...
						Muslim.	749	403	346
Saiyed ...	Muslim.	7,045	3,825	3,220					
Sansi ...		406	216	190	Thori ...	Hindu.	2	1	1
	Hindu.	405	215	190	Tirgar ...		8	4	4
	Tribal.	1	1	...					
						Hindu.	5	3	2
Saraogi ...		4,015	2,142	1,873		Muslim.	3	1	2
	Hindu.	366	190	176	Unspecified ...		1,240	737	503
	Jain.	3,649	1,952	1,697					
						Hindu.	521	296	225
Sargara ...	Hindu.	762	385	377		Jain.	144	83	61
						Muslim.	378	222	156
Satia ...	Hindu.	71	29	42		Sikh.	197	136	61
Sheikh ...	Muslim.	30,094	16,568	13,526	Caste not returned ...		28	13	15
Silawat ...		570	296	274		Hindu.	23	10	13
						Muslim.	5	3	2
	Hindu.	320	162	158					
	Muslim	250	134	116	Minor Castes ...		10,839	5,749	5,090
Sunar ...		3,402	1,818	1,584		Hindu.	8,797	4,607	4,190
						Jain.	459	241	218
	Hindu.	3,397	1,816	1,581		Muslim.	1,524	865	659
	Muslim.	5	2	3		Sikh.	59	36	23

TABLE XVIII.—VARIATION OF POPULATION OF SELECTED TRIBES.

TRIBE.	PERSONS.						VARIATION. (INCREASE + DECREASE −).					Net variation 1881 to 1931. Increase +, Decrease, −.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921 to 1931.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.		1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Bhils ...	8,313	6,812	6,509	5,325	7,752	6,549	+ 1,501	+ 303	+ 1,184	− 2,427	+ 1,203	+ 1,764	4,261	3,474	3,289	2,545	3,999	3,311	4,052	3,338	3,220	2,780	3,753	3,238
Grassias	3	...	...	...	...	...	+ 3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawats...	82,939	69,845	71,661	53,858	70,703	60,825	+ 13,094	− 1,816	+ 17,803	− 16,845	+ 9,878	+ 22,114	43,362	37,078	37,877	29,681	37,469	33,309	39,577	32,767	33,784	24,177	33,234	27,516
Merats...	25,649	17,745	17,698	9,082	14,170	14,114	+ 7,904	+ 47	+ 8,616	− 5,088	+ 56	+ 11,535	13,623	9,491	9,671	4,860	8,355	8,532	12,026	8,254	8,027	4,222	5,815	5,582
Minas ...	5,252	3,939	4,223	64	4,648	4,424	+ 1,313	− 284	+ 4,159	− 4,584	+ 224	+ 828	3,017	2,258	2,442	14	2,731	2,738	2,235	1,681	1,781	50	1,917	1,686

Note.—The 1891 figures of "Rawats" and "Merats" for Males and Females are approximate.

TABLE XIX.—European and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians by Race and Age.

DISTRICT OR CITY	A European and Allied Races (Including Armenians).																
	All Ages			0—13.		14—16.		17—23.		24—33.		34—43.		44—53.		54 and over.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males	Females.	Males	Females	Males.	Females	Males	Females.	Males	Females	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ajmer-Merwara. Europeans.																	
(a) British Subjects...	1,524	1,172	352	94	94	16	10	386	43	496	82	99	70	49	37	32	16
(b) Others ...	152	81	71	21	23	2	...	11	6	15	22	11	11	13	6	8	3
Ajmer City. Europeans.																	
(a) British Subjects...	509	262	247	50	58	10	8	27	34	48	52	51	47	44	32	32	16
(b) Others ...	138	70	68	19	23	2	...	10	6	12	21	11	10	10	6	6	2

DISTRICT OR CITY.	B. Anglo-Indians.																								
	All Ages.			0—3.		4—6.		7—13.		14—16.		17—19.		20—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60—69.		70 and over.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Ajmer-Merwara.																									
Anglo-Indians ...	1,232	661	571	58	62	48	53	124	102	52	46	57	38	136	92	83	84	62	52	23	20	11	17	7	5
Ajmer City.																									
Anglo-Indians ...	1,213	652	561	57	60	48	52	123	102	52	46	56	38	136	91	79	80	60	52	23	19	11	17	7	4

"NOTE.—No armenians were returned".

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS.

DISTRICT, CITY AND TEHSIL, ETC.	Approximate area in square miles.	Inhabited Towns	Inhabited Villages.	Occupied houses.	Population. 1931. Persons.	Population. 1931. Males	Population. 1931. Females.	Population. 1921. (both sexes.)	Percentage of Variation. 1921—31.	Percentage of Variation. 1911—21	Number of persons per square mile in 1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ajmer-Merwara ...	2,711	5	747	122,213	560,292	296,081	264,211	495,271	+ 13.1	- 1·2	207
Ajmer City ...	17	1	...	23,534	119,524	66,014	58,510	118,512	+ 5.3	+ 31·7	7,031
Ajmer Tehsil ...	1,233	1	267	42,053	191,107	100,399	90,708	166,594	+ 14.7	- 11·8	155
Kekri Sub-Division ...	820	2	160	24,898	113,287	58,330	54,957	98,854	+ 14.6	- 7·1	138
Beawar Tehsil ...	321	1	233	20,840	87,643	46,132	41,511	72,524	+ 20.8	Not available	273
Todgarh Tehsil ...	320	...	87	10,888	48,731	25,206	23,525	43,787	+ 11.3	Not available	152

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—POPULATION OF TEHSILS, ETC. BY RELIGION AND LITERACY.

DISTRICT, CITY AND TEHSIL, ETC.	Hindus. Brahmans. Number of Persons. Males.	Brahmans. Number of Persons. Females	Brahmans. Number Literate. Males.	Brahmans. Number Literate. Females.	Other Hindus. Number of Persons. Males.	Other Hindus. Number of Persons. Females.	Other Hindus. Number Literate Males	Other Hindus. Number Literate Females.	Depressed Classes. Number of Persons Males.	Depressed Classes. Number of Persons Females.	Depressed Classes. Number Literate. Males.	Depressed Classes. Number Literate. Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ajmer-Merwara ...	15,028	12,629	7,699	1,187	173,518	156,599	22,653	2,775	39,257	37,478	1,645	46
Ajmer City ...	6,074	4,786	3,637	827	26,992	22,110	8,659	1,712	6,055	5,297	454	23
Ajmer Tehsil ...	3,832	3,345	1,825	133	61,990	55,950	5,854	449	15,431	14,990	606	12
Kekri Sub-Division ...	3,382	3,189	1,313	69	39,132	36,761	3,383	285	10,180	9,993	223	6
Beawar Tehsil ...	1,545	1,163	830	154	24,896	22,570	3,429	310	5,283	5,058	314	4
Todgarh Tehsil ...	195	146	94	4	20,508	19,208	1,328	19	2,308	2,140	48	1

DISTRICT, CITY AND TEHSIL, ETC.	Jains Number of Persons Males.	Jains Number of Persons Females.	Jains Number Literate. Males.	Jains Number Literate. Females.	Sikhs. Number of Persons. Males.	Sikhs. Number of Persons. Females.	Sikhs. Number Literate. Males.	Sikhs. Number Literate. Females	Muslims. Number of Persons Males.	Muslims. Number of Persons Females	Muslims. Number Literate. Males.	Muslims. Number Literate. Females
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Ajmer-Merwara ...	10,427	9,070	7,363	651	232	109	154	35	52,665	44,468	8,881	1,032
Ajmer City ...	1,580	1,362	1,046	264	181	89	122	30	22,746	17,802	5,602	796
Ajmer Tehsil ...	2,771	2,443	1,989	121	29	13	20	3	14,828	13,110	1,606	107
Kekri Sub-Division ...	2,833	2,442	1,962	98	9	5	4	1	2,611	2 386	578	52
Beawar Tehsil ...	1,937	1,577	1,438	147	13	2	8	1	12,172	10,921	1,042	74
Todgarh Tehsil ...	1,306	1,246	928	21	...	...	...	...	308	249	58	3

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.

Population of Tehsils, etc. by Religion and Literacy.

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—POPULATION OF TEHSILS, ETC. BY RELIGION AND LITERACY.—*Concld.*

DISTRICT, CITY AND TEHSIL, ETC.	Christians.				Tribals.				Others.			
	Number of Persons.		Number Literate.		Number of Persons.		Number Literate.		Number of Persons.		Number Literate.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Ajmer-Merwara ...	*4,000*	*2,947*	*3,053*	*1,988*	*777*	*732*	*3*	...	*177*	*179*	*145*	*125*
Ajmer City ...	2,242	1,919	1,684	1,351	1	...	...	...	143	145	115	98
Ajmer Tehsil ...	1,429	761	1,144	479	68	76	1	...	21	20	21	19
Kekri Sub-Division ...	27	23	23	15	156	158	1	...	...	...	...	...
Beawar Tehsil ...	273	206	182	125	...	...	...	...	13	14	9	8
Todgarh Tehsil ...	29	38	20	18	552	498	1	...	...	...	...	...

DISTRICT, CITY AND TEHSIL, ETC.	Number Literate.						Literate in English.	
	Aged 0—15.		Aged 15—20.		Aged 20 and over.		Males.	Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Ajmer-Merwara ...	*7,937*	*2,101*	*6,864*	*1,265*	*36,795*	*4,473*	*11,352*	*1,579*
Ajmer City ...	8,187	1,307	2,928	826	15,204	2,968	7,951	1,297
Ajmer Tehsil ...	1,954	399	1,767	239	9,345	685	2,046	212
Kekri Sub-Division ...	1,208	165	917	61	5,357	300	274	13
Beawar Tehsil ...	1,180	210	946	128	5,126	485	1,012	53
Todgarh Tehsil ...	408	20	306	11	1,763	35	69	4